The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,959. New Series.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1864. [Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

FOSTER.—November 27th, at the European General Hospital, Mr. Henry Foster, late Engine Fitter, G. I. P. Railway, aged 25 years.

ROBERTSON.—November 28th, at the European General Hospital, Elizabeth Robertson, wife of Serjeant Robertson, Ordnance Department, aged 29 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a steamer with mails passengers and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE

From Bombay usually about .... 11th and 25th
„ Kurrachee on .... 10th and 25th

The STEAM-SHIP GOVERNOR HIGGINSON 850 tons, 300 H. P., BROOKS, Commander, will be despatched as above 12 hours after arrival of the next Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a steamer from Bombay to Persian Gulf every six weeks as follows, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leaves Bombay 25th Dec.	Returns 28th January.
„ „ 10th Feb.	„ 13th March.
„ „ 25th March.	„ 28th April.
„ „ 10th May.	„ 12th June.
„ „ 25th June.	„ 28th July.
„ „ 10th August.	„ 12th Sept.
„ „ 25th Sept.	„ 28th October.
„ „ 10th Nov.	„ 12th Dec.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above twice a Month with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15		Leave Calcutta	1 & 15	
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Cocanada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Masulipatam	6	20
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Madras	10	24
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Colombo or Galle } when inducement offers.	7	21	„ Galle or Colombo } when inducement offers.	14	28
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Tuticorin		29
„ Madras	15	30	„ Cochin	16	1*
„ Masulipatam	16	1	„ Calicut	16	1†
„ Cocanada	17	2	„ Cannanore	17	2
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Mangalore	18	3
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave the Intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

The STEAM SHIP KURRACHEE, 700 tons, 110 H. P., A. C[illegible], Commander, will be despatched as above at noon, on 1st December, and the S. S. PENANG, 850 tons, 200 H. P., [illegible] BACKMORE, Commander, at noon, on 15th December.

N. B.—The S. S. KURRACHEE, will call at Colombo.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

[illegible] COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COCHIN AND BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will until further notice despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.			UP STEAMERS.		
Bombay	Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin	Dep.	Saturday.
Goa	„	Sunday.	Beypore	„	Sunday.
Carwar	„	Sunday.	Calicut	„	Sunday.
Compta	„	Monday.	Tellicherry	„	Monday.
Mangalore	„	Monday.	Cannanore	„	Monday.
Cannanore	„	Tuesday.	Mangalore	„	Tuesday.
Tellicherry	„	Tuesday.	Compta	„	Wednesday.
Calicut	„	Tuesday.	Carwar	„	Wednesday.
Beypore	„	Tuesday.	Goa	„	Thursday.
Cochin arr.	„	Wednesday.	Bombay arr.	„	Friday.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND GOA.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GOA AND BOMBAY.

THE Company will also despatch a Steamer to and from GOA ONCE A WEEK, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.			UP STEAMERS.		
Bombay	Dep.	Wednesday.	Goa	Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry	„	Thursday.	Vingorla	„	Saturday.
Vingorla	„	Friday.	Rutnagherry	„	Sunday.
Goa	„	Friday.	Bombay	„	Sunday.

N. B.—Passengers to and from MAHABLESHWUR can be landed or taken up at BANCOTE by this steamer.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT via GOGO EVERY TUESDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY FRIDAY.

ONE of the Company's Steamers will be despatched ONCE A WEEK to SURAT via GOGO and from SURAT to BOMBAY as follows:—
Departure from BOMBAY to SURAT via GOGO.
Every TUESDAY at 6 P. M.
Departure from SURAT to BOMBAY.
Every FRIDAY at High Water.
For Passage, rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER COOPER & Co., Managers.
7, Rampart Row, 26th August 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE via TRIESTE.
(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 5 hours to 4 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13. The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez may have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal table* and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; children under 10 years at *half fare*, under 2 years free. *Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than three members travelling together *first-class* £13 [illegible] per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route via Trieste can have their Pass-Ports visé'd for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM TO VERAVUL, MANGROLE, POREBUNDER, AND MANDVEE.

THE fast sailing, first class, Steam Ship MANCHESTER, GEORGE SHAPCOTT, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard, under the supervision of Government officers, her engines being thoroughly repaired, and refitted with a new boiler, and having excellent accommodation for first-class passengers, will leave for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 10 A. M.

For freight and passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Kaka Pareckh.

DWARKADAS ODHOWJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 28th November 1864.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, F. VANWULLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 10 A. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR LONDON.
To sail in January.

THE favourite passenger ship GOSFORTH, 1100 tons, HENRY P. WIGHT, Commander. This fine vessel has excellent accommodation for passengers, and carries a Surgeon. Apply to GREY & Co.

FOR LONDON.

MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship AGAMEMNON, 1431 Tons register, N. MARDER, Commander, favourably known on the Calcutta line, has excellent accommodation for families, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 17th September 1864. WALLACE & Co.

FOR LONDON.
TO SAIL ABOUT THE END OF FEBRUARY 1865.

MESSRS. GREEN'S Regular Passenger Ship WALMER CASTLE, 1,064 Tons register, M. H. BAX, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 8th Oct. 1864. WALLACE & Co.

FOR LONDON.
(To sail ear in January 1865.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Tons 1250, WILLIAM BROUGHTON PRYCE, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Bombay, 26th August 1864.

FOR LONDON.
(To SAIL EARLY IN JANUARY 1865.)

MESSRS. SOMES' favorite Ship STAR OF INDIA, A 1, 14 years, at Lloyds, 1,045 Tons register, CHARLES HOLLOWAY, Commander. This fine Vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars address

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1864. Agents ship *Star of India.*

FOR LONDON.
To sail early in January 1865.

THE fine Frigate-built ship COSPATRICK, 1,119 Tons Register, and A 1 at Lloyds for 13 years, commanded by JAMES ABERDOUR ELMSLIE. This favorite vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Plans of the Cabin accommodation, and further particulars, can be obtained of W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 18th October 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).
PASSAGE FOR LIVERPOOL.
(Positively expected to sail early next Month.)

THE fine A 1 fast Clipper-Sailing Ship LONGWOOD, 1260 Tons, Captain PETERSON, has excellent accommodation for one or two Families or a limited number of Passengers. For Passage-Money, &c., apply to Captain PETERSON, or to

VOLKART BROTHERS, Managers and Treasurers.
Bombay, 12 Medow Street, 22nd November 1864.

NOTICES.

TUG STEAMER FOR SALE.—The Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) Tug Steamer *Sirdar*, of 60 47/100 tons register, and fitted with Engines of 30 Horse Power, will be sold by private bargain.

For further particulars apply Mr. GEORGE MANSON, Company's Office Elphinstone Bunder, or to the undersigned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited.)

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Michael Scott*, PADLEY, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain PADLEY will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 19th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per ship *Star of India*, arrived from London, are hereby called upon to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and expense of the concerned. [illegible]

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Cospatrick*, arrived from Calcutta, are hereby called upon to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and cost of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents ship *Cospatrick*.
Bombay, 15th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Culloden*, arrived from Calcutta, are hereby called upon to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and cost of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents ship *Culloden*.
Bombay, 15th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Goshawk*, from Calcutta, are hereby requested to send off Boats to take delivery as their Goods come to hand, failing which, they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain ROBINSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Goods after they have left the Ship's side.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 16th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *City of Delhi*, arrived from Clyde, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed at the risk and cost of the concerned, without further notice.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *City of Delhi.*
Bombay, 19th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship *Hahnemann*, Captain D. T. PHILLIPS, from Liverpool, are hereby called upon to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

M. & B. CURSETJEE CAMA & Co.,
Agents ship *Hahnemann.*
Bombay, 21st November 1864.

THE EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL, £1,000,000 IN 20,000 SHARES.

Agents in Bombay.—Messrs. LECKIE & Co.
Solicitors in Bombay.—Messrs. KELLY, HORE, AND MANISTY.

The undersigned as Agents of the above Association are prepared to receive applications for loans on Lands and Houses, and Public and Private Works, and on Stocks, Shares, and other Securities, and generally to undertake, and transact, or act as Agents for all business of a Financial nature.

Bombay, 15th November 1864. LECKIE & Co.

MR. A. O'MEARA, Dentist to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, having received repeated applications to visit Bombay, begs to inform the Residents, that he may be expected in that Presidency in the beginning of December. As Mr. O'Meara is bound to return to Simla in April, his stay in Bombay will not extend over three months.

Simla, 8th September 1864.

ASIATIC FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—The Public are informed that the Board of Directors have resolved to commence business on the 1st proximo, at their Office in Elphinstone Circle.

By order,
HENRY COWLEY, Secretary.
Bombay, 24th November 1864.

THE MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી મરકંનટાઇલ ક્રેડીટ એંડ ફીનાનશીઅલ એસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

CAPITAL RUPEES 100,00,000 IN 25,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 400 EACH
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Promoters.
C. F. HEYCOCK, Esq. (Messrs. Heycock & Co).
H. RAMSDEN, Esq., M. A. (Messrs. Keir and Ramsden).
C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barister-at-Law,
VINAECK PANDOORUNG, Esq., Merchant.
LULLOOBHOY MANACKLALL, Esq., Shroff.

Bankers.
The Central Bank of Western India.

Solicitors.
Messrs. C. E. and F. STANGER LEATHES.

APPLICATIONS for Shares in a new Financial Association, styled the "City Credit and Finance Corporation, Limited," to be started under the influence of well known Shroffs and Merchants will be received by the undersigned at their office, No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

RAMCRUSTNA SAZBA & Co.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—Notice is hereby given, that Relatives and Guardians desiring to obtain leave of absence for any Children in the Central Schools, Byculla, during the ensuing Christmas Holidays, should make applications to the respective Committees without delay by letter addressed to the "Secretary Bombay Education Society."

No application received after the 14th day of December, can be considered.

Parties applying are requested to state—
1. Their relationship to the Child applied for.
2. Their name, occupation, and place of residence.

J. D. GIBSON, Secretary,
Bombay Education Society.
Bombay, 23rd November 1864.

NOTICE.—A Meeting for the election of a Municipal Secretary will be held at Kurrachee as soon after the 1st of February next, as may be practicable.

Candidates are requested to forward their applications accompanied by a statement of their qualifications and terms and by any certificates of former service they may possess to the undersigned so as to arrive not later than that date.

No applications arriving at a later date will be attended to. As the undersigned will be on circuit in the Districts ample time for transmission must be allowed.

Any further information will be afforded by MR. PLUNKETT, the Honoor Deputy Magistrate.

H. B. LAMBERT, Magistrate, and President,
Kurrachee, 10th Nov. 1864. Kurrachee Municipality

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates drawn out if required.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

NOTICE.—In persuance of the request of my late Aunt, Miss HESTER BAGOT, I now have to assume her family name, so will henceforth subscribe myself WM. NOEL BAGOT. WM. NOEL WATSON.

A CARD.—NOEL BAGOT & Co., Merchants and Commission Agents, Temporary Office, 10, Rampart Row.
24th Nov. 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—
FROM BOMBAY TO THE ANDAMANS.
For (35) thirty-five Native Convicts.
FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.
For (11) eleven time-expired Convicts.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 24th Nov. 1864.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c. Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.
Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

MILITARY MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. 23 Medals of Honour (including those of the Exhibitions of '51, '55and '62), and 300 Official Certificates from Regimental Committees, attest the improvement and economy effected in Bands by the PROTOTYPE INSTRUMENTS of F. BESSON, Maker, 198 Euston Road, London, England.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The Public is informed that on and after the 1st proximo, the rate for "Unpressed" Cotton over the G. I. P. Railway will be increased from pies 20 to annas 2 and pie 1 per ton per mile.

By order,
E. W. KEILY, Junior,
Acting General Manager.
General Manager's Office, Boree Bunder, 24th Nov. 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Third Call of Rs. 100 per Share has this day been made, and that the same will be payable at the Offices of the Bank on the 21st October, after which date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 27th September 1864.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A General Meeting of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on THURSDAY, 1st December, at 3 P. M., when the Committee will bring forward the following subjects, viz.:—

1.—Election of new Members.
2.—Revision of the Rules of the Chamber.
3.—The Railway Terminus and Traffic Questions.
4.—A proposal for an Exchange Building.
5.—Mail Arrangements.
6.—Proposal by a Member, that standard samples of Cotton be kept at the Chamber for reference.

On view at the rooms of the Chamber, sample of Cotton grown on the Khandeish Farming Company's land, to which the attention of Members is invited.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, 26th Nov. 1864.

REWARD OF RUPEES FIVE THOUSAND

WHEREAS it appears, that delays and stoppages frequently occur in the transmission of Messages by Electric Telegraph in India, and in particular between Galle and Bombay after the arrival at the former Port of the English Mail Steamer; and such delays can only be accounted for on the supposition that they are the result of fraud, [illegible] Chamber [illegible] forward [illegible] apprehension [illegible] give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the guilty parties.

A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 24th October 1864.

BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that the time for paying the first Call and signing the Memorandum and Articles of Association in the above Company is extended to the 30th inst. for residents in Bombay, and until the 16th December for upCountry allottees.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PHILIP KNEE, Secretary.
Bombay, 23rd November 1864.

BOMBAY BRICK AND TILE COMPANY (LIMITED).—The time for signing the Deed of Association and Articles of Agreement is further extended to 1st December, after which date the allotments of those who have not signed, will be positively cancelled and the Shares re-allotted by the promoters.

THE BOMBAY HYDRAULIC PRESS COMPANY.—An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bombay Hydraulic Press Company will be held at the Company's screws in the Fort on Thursday the 1st December next, at 3 o'clock P. M. to take into consideration the advisability of selling the present building in the Fort together with machinery and Presses.

The attendance of the Shareholders is particularly requested.

By Order.
RUTTUNJEE SORABJEE, Secretary.
Bombay, 23rd November 1864.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE above named Railway will be opened throughout from Bombay to Ahmedabad for Passenger Traffic on and after MONDAY the 28th instant, and Trains will run as follows:—

DOWN TRAIN TO AHMEDABAD.			UP TRAIN TO BOMBAY.		
Miles.	Stations.	Time.	Miles.	Stations.	Time.
		A. M.			A. M.
	Grant Road Dep	7 0		Ahmedabad Dep	7 0
5½	Mahim „	7 20	10½	Barajree „	7 35
6½	Bandora „	7 28	17½	Mehmoodabad „	8 3
29½	Bassein Road. „	8 52	28	Neriad „	8 45
54	Palghur „	10 7	40½	Anund „	9 24
61	Bysur „	10 36	49½	Wassud „	9 56
74½	Dhanoo Road „	11 23	61½	Baroda „	10 46
		P. M.	73½	Etola „	11 34
90½	Sunjan „	12 15	80½	Meahgaum „	12 0
					P. M.
104½	DamaunRoad „	1 10	90	Pallej „	12 27
114½	Pardee „	1 47	98½	Chumargaum „	12 59
120½	Bulsar „	2 20	106½	Broach „	1 28
125½	Doongree „	2 44		Nerbudda Ferry „	2 58
133	Beleemora „	3 12	111½	Unclesur „	3 18
135½	Umulsur „	3 28	118	Panolee „	3 40
144½	Nowsaree „	4 5	127	Keem „	4 8
154½	Sucheen „	4 41	134	Sion „	4 31
163½	Surat Arr	5 10	140½	Amrolee „	4 52
		A. M.	142½	Surat Arr	5 0
	Surat Dep	7 0			A. M.
165½	Amrolee „	7 13		Surat Dep	7 20
172	Sion „	7 34	151½	Sucheen „	7 54
179	Keem „	7 57	161½	Nowsaree „	8 35
188	Panolee „	8 25	170½	Umulsar „	9 7
194½	Unclesur „	8 47	173	Belemora „	9 23
	Nerbudda Ferry „	9 2	180½	Doongree „	9 50
199½	Broach „	10 42	185½	Bulsar „	10 20
207½	Chumargaum „	11 11	191½	Pardee „	10 48
216	Pallej „	11 38	201½	Damaun Road „	11 30
		P. M.			P. M.
225½	Meahgaum „	12 5	215½	Sunjan „	12 20
232½	Etola „	12 36	231½	Dhanoo Road. „	1 17
244½	Baroda „	1 24	245	Bysur „	2 2
256½	Wassud „	2 9	252	Palghur „	2 28
265½	Anund „	2 41	276½	Bassein Road. „	3 45
278	Neriad „	3 25	290½	Bandora „	5 7
288½	Mehmoodabad „	4 2	300½	Mahim „	5 13
295½	Barajree „	4 30	306	Grant Road Arr	5 30
306	Ahmedabad Arr	5 0			

N. B.—It will be observed that the Trains leaving Bombay and Ahmedabad will only run on that day as far as Surat. Passengers whose journey takes them beyond Surat will be able to proceed on the following morning as shown in the Time Table. Ordinary Tickets issued at either side of Surat, for Stations beyond it will be available for use until the evening of the day following that of issue. There is a Refreshment room and a good Traveller's Bungalow at Surat.

NERBUDDA FERRY.

BOATS.—Passengers will be conveyed across the Nerbudda at the following rates:—

1st Class.................Six annas each (0 6 0)
2nd Class.................Three annas each (0 3 0)
3rd Class.................One anna each (0 1 0)

PALKEES OR SHIGRAMS.—These will be provided at each side of the Ferry for the use of passengers travelling with First and Second Class tickets at an extra charge of 2 Rupees per passenger.

NOTE.—Parties desirous of availing themselves of the above means of conveyance will have to provide themselves at the Stations where they take their passage with "Ferry Boat" "and Palkee or Shigram Tickets" as no cash payments will be received at either side of the river.

HORSES will be conveyed across the river at an additional charge of two Rupees per Horse.

CARRIAGES.—Each four-wheeled vehicle will be conveyed at an additional charge of 3 Rupees, each two-wheeled vehicle at two Rupees, and each Palanquin at one Rupee.

Dogs will be conveyed at a charge of four annas each.

LUGGAGE.— Do. do. of 4 annas per Maund.

PARCELS.—Under 5 Seers, Rs. 0 2 0; above 5 and under 14 Seers, Rs. 0 4 0; above 14 and under 27 Seers, Rs. 0 6 0; above 27 Seers and under a Maund, Rs. 0 8 0; for parcels above a Maund, Rs. 0 6 0 per Maund.

For further particulars and Regulations see Time Tables posted at all Stations.

By order,
J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 26th November 1864.

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for

4 months' certain at 5 per cent.
6 „ „ at 7 „
12 „ „ at 8 „

When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

WANTED.—AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER to take charge of Office duties. Also, three European ENGINEERS and SURVEYORS for field duty. Apply to Mr. GEO LATHAM, C. E., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

WANTED, by the Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited), 20 HORSES suitable for Waggon Work price not to exceed Rs. 300 each. Apply to the Superintending Engineer, on the works at Chowpatty.

WANTED.—A Parsee Gentleman with capital to join the advertiser as Partner or Broker in a Mercantile House. An interview can be arranged by a letter addressed "N.," at Messrs. THACKER AND VINING.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—WANTED a competent DRAFTSMAN. Apply to the Secretary, 10, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 22nd November 1864.

NOTICE.—MR. ARCHIBALD WILLIAM CAMPBELL is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

STEVENS BROTHERS & Co.
Bombay, 21st November 1864.

I HAVE this day established myself as Merchant and General Agent. R. I. REUBEN.
Military Square, Bombay, 3rd November 1864.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS AND THE PUBLIC.—For Ship Biscuits, Flour, Bread, Grinding of Corn, &c. apply at the Steam Bakery, Grant Road, near the Theatre.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. LINDLEY and WARREN take Portraits daily at their Studio, 26, Apollo Street.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.
Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

NOTICE.—KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Share Certificates for the above Company being now ready for issue, it is requested that receipts for Calls be returned to the undersigned who will grant Certificates in exchange for the same,

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Kurrachee, Macleod Road, 25th October 1864.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, & CHINA BANK (LIMITED)—Notice is hereby given, that a Third and Final Call of Rs. 50 per Share is payable at the Offices of the above Bank on or before MONDAY, the 21st November, current, after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.
Bombay, 2nd November 1864.

BOMBAY FUND IN AID OF THE CALCUTTA CYCLONE GENERAL RELIEF FUND.—Subscribers to the Fund are respectfully requested to pay the amount of their Subscriptions to MESSRS. REMINGTON and Co., the Treasurers, that the same may be remitted without delay.

G. BIRDWOOD.
PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.
JAMES TAYLOR.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA.
BHOW DAJEE.
DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, for the information of the public, that the undersigned are prepared for landing, shipping and forwarding Engines, Boilers, and every description of Machinery; also General Merchandize to the Ports in Guzerat and elsewhere. References can be given and every information obtained from

BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
AND
DINSHAW SHAPOORJEE,
Landing and Forwarding Contractors and Boat Brokers, Boree Bunder.
Bombay, Boree Bunder, 7th November 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—[illegible] the advertisement dated 8th November, wherein the 15th and 30th instant, respectively, were named as further dates on which the Second and Third Calls with Interest at 15 per cent. per annum were to be received, Notice is hereby given, that all Shares on which the Second and Third Call with Interest shall not have been paid by 30th instant will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in accordance with Clauses XCI. and XCV. of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
40, Medows Street, 25th November 1864.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine for the conveyance hence to London of a quantity of Stores belonging to the Persian Gulf Telegraph Department, which will be shipped by the Marine Storekeeper, consisting of 44 packages amounting to 19 tons 1 cwt. 1 qr. and 14 lbs. by weight, or 9 tons 8 cubic feet, 1534½ inches by measurement.

2. The Stores above referred to will have to be delivered into Craft, provided for that purpose by the Director General of Stores for India from alongside the ship on arrival in the River Thames.

3. Tenders should specify the rate per ton by measurement or weight at which the articles will be taken.

4. The date on which the vessel will be ready to commence loading, and when she will leave Bombay should also be specified.

Further information if required can be obtained, and the articles viewed on application to the Marine Storekeeper.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 8th November 1864.

EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the General Meeting of the Shareholders advertised to be held on TUESDAY, the 29th day of November, is post-poned until a future day, which will be duly advertised.

For the Promoters.
ALLADINBHOY HABIBHOY,
Bombay, 25th November 1864.

A CARD.
MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
9, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
At Home, daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

THE undersigned beg to intimate that they have this day commenced business in Bombay as General Brokers, under the style of PESTONJEE and D'ACQUENY, Offices 12, Apollo Street.

PESTONJEE J. LAMNA.
A. D'ACQUENY.
Bombay, 15th Nov. 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that the Third Call of Rs. 50 per share, on the Second Issue of Shares, is payable at the Bank's Office, on or before THURSDAY, the 8th day of December, proximo.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 17th November 1864.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—A Special General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Bombay Education Society will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, November 30th, at 4 P. M.

Business.—1. To give instructions to the Treasurer how to dispose of Rupees 30,000, part payment by Government on account of Land sold to them.

2. To sanction a resolution of the Managing Committee to vote Rs. 20,000, the Society's contribution towards the new Infant School at Poona.

J. D. GIBSON,
Secretary Bombay Education Society.
Bombay, 17th November 1864.

Rule 12.—Benefactors to the amount of one hundred Rupees or Annual Subscribers of thirty Rupees are qualified to vote at any General Meeting of the Society.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to noon, on Thursday the 1st December 1864, for the conveyance from Bombay to England, touching at Spithead for orders, of Her Majesty's 17th Lancers, of the strength as per margin, who will be ready to embark on or about the 10th January 1865.

20 Officers. 394 Men. 27 Women. 45 Children.

2nd. Tenders will also be received at the same time for the conveyance from Bombay to England of the Invalids and Time-expired men of the Army, the probable strength of which is noted in the Margin, who will be ready to embark by the end of December next.

from Bombay to 470 Men. 25 Women. 54 Children besides 19 Invalids at Cannanore ready for embarkation.

3rd. Tenders should specify the date upon which the Vessel will be ready to receive Troops, also the rates per Head in Indian Currency. The ship finding Fittings, Provisions, and Water.

4th. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

5th. Two-thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one-third on the arrival of Troops in England.

6th. All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 25th Nov. 1864.

AUCTION SALE FOR RISK AND ON ACCOUNT OF VIZERUNGUM MOODELIAR, ESQ., OF POONAH.

THE undersigned has instructed Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their ROOMS, Marine Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 12th Dec. 1864:—

ONE THOUSAND GIN SAWS made specially to an order sent to England by Vizerungum Moodeliar, Esq., of Poonah, per the late Firm of Hunt, Monnett & Co.

JAMES T. GOOD,
Attorney for THOMAS SHORT, Junr.
Late Menesse and Co.'s Sale Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, 23rd November 1864.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Andrew Grant, Esq., *Chairman.*
A. F. Wallace, Esq. | J. A. Forbes, Esq.
John L. Scott, Esq. | Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
S. L. Acland, Esq. | E. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. MACKINTOSH, Esq.—*Manager.*
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures;

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Deposits received for fixed periods. Present rates—
For 4 months.......... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ .... 7 „ „
„ 12 „ .... 8 „ „

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Bank and other first-class Paper discounted and advances made on Shares. The present rates are:—
For 1 month ....6 per cent.
„ 2 months ....8 „
And for other periods as may be agreed on.
Office hours..........10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.
Bombay, 19th August 1864.

NOTICES.

A HANDSOME REWARD.—Lost on the evening of Friday the 25th instant, between Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co's office and the Mombadevi Chowkey, 18 Government currency notes, namely, eleven of Rs. 1,000 each, five of Rs. 100 each, and two of Rs. 10 each. Any one bringing them to the undersigned at the officer of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. will receive a reward of Rs. 2,000.

મંછુભાઈ કલીયાંનદાસ.
MANCHUBHAI KALIANDAS.
26th November 1864.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—An Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Secretaries' Office on TUESDAY the 6th December 1864, at 3 P. M., to consider the advisability of selling the Presses and other Machinery of the Company.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The Public is informed that on and after the 1st proximo the Passengers Fares over the Great Indian Peninsula Railway will be increased as follows:—

First Class from .... 12 to 15 pies per mile.
Second „ „ .... 6 to 8 „ do.
Third „ „ .... 2 to 3 „ do.

Further information may be obtained on application being made at the Office of the undersigned.

E. W. KEILY, Junior,
Acting General Manager.
General Manager's Office, Boree Bunder, 25th November 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—Notice is hereby given, that all Shares in the above Bank upon which the Second Call with arreared interest may not have been paid at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before SATURDAY, the 5th November 1864, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Bank in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India, and with the Articles of Association of the Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,
21st October 1864. T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to noon on THURSDAY the 1st of December 1864, for the conveyance from Kurrachee to England of a party of Invalids and Time expired men, the strength of which is noted in the Margin, who will be ready to embark about the beginning of January next.

About 150 Invalids. 250 Men in health. 10 Women. 20 Children.

2nd. Tenders should specify the date upon which the vessel will be ready to receive Troops, also the rates per Head in Indian Currency, the ship finding Fittings, Provisions and Water.

3rd. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

4th. Two-thirds of the Passage money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one-third on the arrival of Troops in England.

5th. All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for Parties tendering.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 25th Nov. 1864.

NOTICE.—There will be sold by Public Auction and in four or five Lots at the Depot at Allepey, on the 17th December 1864 (4th Kartiga 1040) 130 Candies, more or less of Cardamoms in Husk, and 2 Candies more or less of Seeds, being the most recent crop.

2. Purchasers are required to pay on the day of purchase a deposit of 100 Queen's Rupees per Candy, and the price less deposit before the removal of the Goods, which shall take place within 40 days after date of purchase.

3. In default of such payment, the purchaser will forfeit the deposit, and be further responsible for any loss on resale of the goods while not entitled to any advantage arising therefrom.

4. The Cardamoms will be taken alongside of the Ship or Vessel free of all expenses to the purchasers, and will be at their risk after it is weighed over to them *ashore.*

5. The Sirkar reserves the right of rejecting a disadvantageous bid.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.
Commercial Office, Allepey, 15th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order,
GEO. INGLE.
Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

NOTICE.—There will be sold by Public Auction at Allepey on SATURDAY the 17th December 1864 (4th Kartiga 1040), 1000 Logs more or less of Teak Timber and 2 Candies more or less of Ivory, the same being the property of the Travancore Government.

2. The Timber will be put up for sale in lots of 20 Logs each without distinction as to class at an upset price of 15 Rupees per Candy, and will be knocked down to the highest bidder above the upset price.

3. Purchasers will be required to pay on the day of Sale a deposit equal to one-fourth of the amounts of their respective purchases and the remainder on removal of the Timber.

4. Payments to be made in Government Rupees or in Chuckrams at the rate of 28¾ to the Rupee.

5. Parties not finding it convenient either to attend the sale at Allepey or to appoint Agents to represent them on the occasion are at liberty to forward written Tenders offering in specific terms the prices they may be willing to pay, which Tenders will be opened only at the time of Sale, and such parties shall in the same Tender authorize the Sirkar's Commercial Agent at Allepey to draw upon them for the amount of Deposit on their respective purchases in the event of their offers as bid being accepted. The Tenders should be addressed to the Commercial Agent at Allepey and be superscribed "Auction Tender for Teak Timber."

6. The lots to be at the risk of the purchasers from the time they are knocked down to them.

7. The whole of the Timber to be cleared away by the 17th March 1865, in default of which the purchasers will forfeit the amount of deposits and be responsible for such loss as may be incurred on resale of the Timber, and further shall not be entitled to any advantage that may arise therefrom.

8. The Timber will be sold by the candy of one Cubic Kole, the Kole being equal to 24 Angoolams or 28½ English Inches. The contents of each log will be determined by its actual dimensions with 15 per cent. allowance for defects.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.
Commercial Office, Allepey, 16th Nov. 1864.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, Manufactured at Oswego, State of New York, U. S., is the original preparation of Indian Corn, for Puddings, Custards, Blanc Mange, &c.—*Established*, 1848.

The great success which has attended the sale of the "Oswego Prepared Corn," since its introduction into England, twelve years since, has resulted within the past five to seven years in the production of no less than Eight Imitations, in Great Britain, showing the great value of Indian Corn for food.

The Oswego differs from all others; it is never fermented or bleached in the making by which the fine flavour and delicacy and the entire strength of the Maize or Indian Corn is preserved. Two ounces of the Oswego will make as much pudding as three of other kinds, which makes it much the cheapest. We do not ask any one to take our word for this, but to those who have never used it, we simply to say "Give the Original a trial, and compare the results."

"THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS IN THE EATING."

Sold at all the Bazaars.

Agents for India.—Messrs. FISH, KAY, & Co., Wholesale Dealers in British and American Merchandise, 213, Deansgate, Manchester.

Sub-Agents.—Messrs. CURSETJEE SORABJEE WADIA & Co., No. 19, Marine Street, Bombay.

A fresh quantity of Kingsford's Oswego prepared Corn ex Ship *Jewess*, manufactured of Oswego state of New York U. S., &c. &c.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—Little's London Club SHERRY, Rs. 24 per dozen.
LAWRENCE & Co.

THE undersigned have just received a small batch of Salt's BEER, in good order and condition.
HEARSON, COULSON & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned V. O. A. PALE DRY AMONTILADO SHERRY at Rs. 30. GREY & Co.
Bombay, 11th November 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Bass's East India PALE ALE, in excellent condition, just received ex *Cyclops*, and bottled by M. B. Foster & Sons—shipped solely by Thomas Oakes & Co., London, in bottles at Rs. 5½ and Pints at Rs. 4 per dozen.
LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 2nd September 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 5th April 1864.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts Rs. 21 0 per dozen.
„ „ Ditto in Pints .... 11 8 „ „
„ 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts .... 16 8 „ „
„ „ Ditto in Pints .... 9 0 „ „
„ 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts ... 12 8 „ „

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Beckhard and Söhne's superior WINES imported from Creuznach, Rhenish, Prussia, viz:— per dozen.

Champagne, Beckhand and Fils, blue label ......Rs. 35
Sparkling, Hock Do. do. .... „ 40
Do. Moselle Do. do. .... „ 40
Marcobrunner (Still Hock).......... „ 35
Sterling Cabinet (Still Hock very superior) ...... „ 60

Apply to FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
Bombay, 1st October 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

SUPERIOR WINES AT PRESENT ON HAND.

Sherry, Amber Dinner ....at Rs. 28 per dozen.
Do. Excellent Golden.......... „ 30 „
Moselle, Sparkling .... „ 36 „
Red Hermitage Burgundy.......... „ 25 „
Claret, Good Dinner Wine.......... „ 24 „
Do. do. St. Estèphe (Bombay bottled) .... „ 18 „

ALSO

Guns and Rifles, Saloon Rifles and Pistols, Revolvers in Cases complete, at various prices.
PAGLIANO & Co.

ROSSELET & Co., BOMBAY.—Just received and ready for inspection a large and well selected stock of London, Paris, and Geneva JEWELLERY, warranted fine gold and purchased from the best manufacturers by the Proprietor of the Establishment.

The assortment will be revived by each succeeding Mail and is comprising:—
Gold Albert and Guard Chains in great variety.
Gold Bracelets.
Gold Brooches.
Gold Earrings.
Gold Lockets, Charms, Seals, Keys, &c.
Gold Gentlemen's and Ladies' Finger Rings.
Gold Sleeves, Studs and Collar Buttons, &c. &c.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

CHAMPAGNES.—By Geisler and Co.—Cunliffe and Co., packed expressly for India. Has just been landed by the undersigned.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

BORDEAUX CLARETS.—TREACHER & Co.'s (Limited) usual quarterly supply has just been landed, which is in excellent condition.

Chateau Margaux .... Quarts [illegible]
„ Leoville .... „ 28
„ St. Julien .... „ 22
„ Medoc in .... Pints 9
„ Do. .... Qts. 16

She Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

FOR SALE, (apply to MERWANJEE MANECKJEE, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.) per dozen.

BURGUNDY—Light Beaujolais, red Capsules at Rs. „ 15
Do. white do. .... „ 13
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts.......... „ 38
Green Seal, quarts.......... „ 42
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine.......... „ 32
Chateau Beychevelle .... „ 17
St. Estèphe, a light breakfast wine.......... „ 12
MOSELLE—Sparkling, quarts.......... „ 30
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity. }
SHERRY—Do. pale old dry. } .... „ 32
Good pale tiffin (Cortissos') .... „ 22
Dry pale dinner (do.) .... „ 28
CANDLES, a few boxes (25 lb. each) fine Sperm, p. box .... „ 12
CARBINES and RIFLES } Westley Richards' Breechloaders, (as also Caps and Cartridges.) } At various prices.
SAFES—Milners' and Price's patent fireproof
IRON CHAIRS—Brown Brothers' celebrated folding

Orders from the Mofussil must be accompanied by remittance.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bruce Lane, 22nd Feb. 1864.

CHAMPAGNE.

			Rs.
Fleur de Sillery	E. Irroy & Co.	Qrts	36
Do.	Do.	Pts	19
Sillery Moujseux	Ad. Collin	Qrts	32
Do. Do.	Do.	Pts	17
Bouzy Do.	Do.	Qrts	34
Do. Do.	Do.	Pts	18
Champagne extra good qty.	B. & E. Perrier	Qrts	34
Clicquot	Leop. Meyer Bass	Qrts	36
Fleur de Sillery	S. Perrier Fils & Co.	Qrts	39
Sillery, superior	Do.	Qrts	32

MOSELLE AND RHENISH WINES.

Sparkling Hock	Iodocius Frères	Qrts	30
Do. Do.	Do.	Pts	16
Do. Moselle	Do.	Qrts	30
Do. Do.	Do.	Pts	16
Do. Do. best qlty	A. Dremel & Co.	Qrts	26
Do. Do. sup. qlty	Do.	Qrts	22
Do. Hock best qlty	Do.	Qrts	26
Do. Do. sup. qlty	Do.	Qrts	22
Scharzberg Still Moselle	Do.	Qrts	20
Rudesheimer Still Hock	Do.	Qrts	20
Still Burgundy Volnay	Do.	Qrts	20
Hocheimer 1857	Do.	Qrts	26
Volnay Burgundy	Do.	Qrts	20

CLARET.

Chateau Milon	By Hernozart	Qrts	16
St. Julien 1856	Montheuil Franc fils ainé	Qrts	35
Do. 1858	Do.	Qrts	30
Chateau Margaux 1858	Do.	Qrts	30
Fine Claret 1858	A. Meller & Co.	Qrts	16
Vermouth	Noilly Prat & Co.	Qrts	12
Beer German	Do.	Qrts	5

VOLKART BROTHERS.

CLARETS, BRANDIES, MOSELLES &c.—The undersigned have on hand the subjoined assortment of pure Wines and Spirits, bottled expressly for this climate, and shipped direct from the growers: per doz.

LEOVILLE AND ST. JULIEN, quarts.
and pints ....at Rs. 17 and 19
Do. Superior do. .... „ 24 and 26
SAUTERNES ....from „ 20 to 25
Do. CHATEAU YQUEM, very fine...Rs. 35
CHATEAU LAROSE AND MARGAUX .... „ 30
Do. LAFITE, very fine .... „ 35
CHAMPAGNES.—Dry Sillery (a splendid Wine) „ 40
Do. Moet and Chandon, 1st quality. „ 40
Do. Leforestiers, qts and pints ...25 and 28
SPARKLING MOSELLES & HOCKS.—Mumm's 1st quality .... „ 30
Ditto Gerothwolds, 1st quality... „ 25
COGNACS.—J. and F. Martells'.......... „ 28
Ditto Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s 1858 .... „ 24
Ditto Fine Old Champagne .... „ 36
OLD TOM, Booth's.......... „ 15
SHERRY.—Martinez, Gassiot's.......... „ 24
STILL HOCK,—Hochheim .... „ 15
MARASCHINO, CURACAO, &c. (Pints) .... „ 20
INDIA PALE ALE.—Youngers' ....Rs. 5 and Rs. 3½

BLACKWELL & Co.
2, Dean Lane, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per dozen
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	Rs. 80 0
Do. Do.	40 0
Do. „ a Crown	30 0
Do. Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21 0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40 0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36 0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30 0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16 0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36 0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23 0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29 0
Do. Golden, Do.	29 0
Do. Green Seal	39 0
Do. Vino Fino	29 0
Do. Red Seal	33 0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33 0
Claret Light Capsule	15 0
Do. Yellow Seal	23 0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17 0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32 0
Port, Black Seal	26 0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34 0
Do. Brand a Crown	24 0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18 0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18 0
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36 0
Do. Pints	19 0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1864.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET.—The first floor of one of the best lighted and airiest houses in Rampart Row, admirably adapted for a Bank. Apply to Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co.

TO LET.—The present Offices of the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (Limited) over Messrs. TREACHER & Co. Entry on 1st December. Apply to the Manager on the premises.

TO LET.—The two upper Floors of the building now occupied by the Asiatic Financial Association (Limited) in the Elphinstone Circle. For particulars apply to the Secretary.
Bombay, 25th November 1864.

TO LET.—From the 1st November next, Second and Third Stories of HOUSE No 7, in Church Gate Street, opposite to the premises occupied by the late firm of Messrs. Hunt, Monnett & Co. The Rooms are spacious, airy, and exceedingly well adapted for a large Office or Bank. Apply to

MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE AND SONS.
No. 9, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE.

OVERLAND SUPPLIES.—The undersigned have just received by the Overland Mail steamer a small supply of mild double Gloucester Cheese, Prime York Hams, and Breakfast Bacon. McCOMBIE AND SONS.

CHEAP WATERPROOF CLOTHING.—The undersigned are now prepared to supply cheap sets or Waterproof Clothing, suitable for Coachmen, Sepoys, and Menials, at Rs. 12 per set, comprising Capes, Coats of Jackets with Leggins and Hats.
McCOMBIE AND SONS.

FOR SALE AT THE METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Arch Fire Brick, Common Fire Trick, and Fire Clay, ex *City of Dublin*, Galvanised Corrogated Iron and Fixings, Engineers' and Contractors' Bools, Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering, and Rain Water Pipes. Price Lists forwarded on application to
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys and Girls, please call at
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.
N. B.—HATS RELINED and CLEANED.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age. A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcelle, Bronze Kid, Moire Antique &c. for House, Carriage, and Out-door Enameled Hide and Calf Wellington and Napoleon Boots. Plated, Steel and Brass Spurs with Patent Boxes.
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo., 1 Rupee.
Marathi New Testament, new edition, 8 annas per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 6 annas.

FOR SALE.—*Just landed ex "Janet Mitchell."*—50 Drums, each containing 5 gallons finest non-explosive Paraffin Oil, for the New American Lamps 8 Rs. per Drum.

1 Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, for making Gas from Oil or Oilseeds. Apply to the undersigned.
JAMES T. GOOD.
Late Menesse and Co.'s Sale Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort.

TO SMOKERS.—Choice Manilla Cheroots, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4.
Do. Do. Cigar shape.
Pondicherry and Trichinopoly Cheroots.
Genuine Will's Bristol Birds-eye in Tins and Packets.
Do. do. Returns, do. do.
Do. do. Shag and Latakia do. do.
Cavendish Tobacco Cut.
Cavendish Tobacco Cake,
Taddy's Returns and Smoking Mixture.
Smoking Materials, in great variety.
Plain and Fancy Meerschaum Pipes, Bowls and Cheroot-holders, by Inderwicke, and Cheroot Cases, Tobacco Cutters, Plugs, Cigaret Moulds and Papers, The Alma Light, Cherry wood Pipe Stems, Briar Wood Pipes, and Cheroot-holders. The patent Cartridge Smoking P[illegible] [illegible] Pipes. [illegible]
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

TO INVALIDS AND FOR CHILDREN.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to announce that they receive by each Overland Mail a fresh supply of the following:—
Homœopathic Cocoa.
Headland's do.
Taylor's do.
Dunn's Fresh Cocoa Nibs.
Do. Concentrated Essence of Turkey Coffee.
Schweitzer's Cocoatina or Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa.
(A preparation which has had all the fatty matter removed from the Cacao Beans, and is consequently most suitable for delicate Stomachs, and it has the advantage of being most portable.)
Cocoa and Milk, only requiring boiling water to prepare it for use.
Kingsford's Oswego and Brown and Poulson's Corn Flour, for making Puddings, &c.
Sweet Milk and Desiccated Milk, for the reproduction of Milk, as pure as when taken from the Cow.
Hard's Farinacious Food and finest Bermuda Arrowroot.
Speed's Do.
Pure Essence of Beef.
Do. Do. Mutton.
Do. Do. Meats.
These will be found both excellent and nutritious in cases of great prostration and debility, and will be retained on the stomach when most things else are rejected.
The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poonah.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—Just landed
Just Landed.
A handsome English-built Cab Buggy with Lamps.
A ditto four seated open Carriage with Lamps and Pole.
A ditto Cane body Ditto Ditto.
1 ditto Waggonate.
AND ALSO,
1 Nearly new English-built Mail Phaeton with Lamps and Pole, by Lawrie and Morner.
1 ditto Shigram with Lamps, Pole and Shaft.
1 ditto Basket Phaeton with a Set of Silver Mounted Pony Harness.
1 ditto Malvern Dog Cart with Lamps by Macknaughton and Smith.
ALSO,
Just landed ex "Currunjah."
A very handsome new English-built Phaeton with glass shutters.
Just Landed,
A very handsome English-built Mail Phaeton.
ALSO,
A Fresh Batch of Plated-mounted English-made Buggy and Dog Cart Harnesses, and few Pairs of Railway Rugs.
New Park Phaeton, with lamps, pole and shaft, by S. Marks.
Just landed.
A handsome Landau Sociable, Spring to the Wood, for Opening and Shutting, with Lamps and Pole, by Starton and Mackenzie, London.
A handsome and small English-built Four-seated Phaeton with Glass Shutters, Lamps, Pole and Shaft, by S. Marks.
Also, a nearly new handsome Four-seated Open Carriage, with Glass Shutters, Lamps, Pole, and Shaft, by Dolbear.
Also several other Carriages.
ALSO,
A few elegant English-made Children's Perambulators.
Just received for Sale, few sets of handsome Silver Mounted Carriage Harness, and several other Carriages.
The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society Depository, Esplanade.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY.
Commission Agent.
Bombay, 24th November 1864.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—A small consignment of superior "Golden" Dinner Sherry, just received *ex-Clasmerden*, at Rs. 24 per dozen.
Bombay, 20th July 1864. LEGGATT & Co.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., (late CUTLER & Co.) continue to have a most satisfactory arrangement with Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, exclusively to receive and dispose of their Wines and Brandy in Bombay, and respectfully solicit that their Western India constituents will kindly apply to them for their supplies.

From the Madras Presidency, direct orders to Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., will meet with prompt attention.
London Vaults.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
(LATE CUTLER & Co.)
LIST OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND CORDIALS.
Address:—TOWER BONDED VAULTS, 44, MARK LANE, LONDON.

		Rs. per doz. Qrts.	Pts.
Claret	No. 1 Black Capsule	35	18
	No. 2 Blue „	30	16
	No. 3 Yellow „	26	14
	No. 4 Green „	22	12
	Medoc Red „	18	10
Champagne	Brand, Cutler & Co.	38	20
	Brand, C. & Co.	32	0
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil	38	20
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32	18
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil	38	20
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32	18
Port	Black Seal	28	15
	Red Seal	24	13
Sherry	Amontillado Black Seal	33	0
	Pale Amoroso „ „	30	0
	Light Golden Green „	28	0
	„ Blue „	28	0
	Pale Brown „	26	0
	„ Yellow „	22	0
	„ White „	19	0
Ginger Wine		18	0
Cognac, Old and Pale	(Black Capsule)	33	0
	„ (Yellow „)	28	0
Gin Old Tom		20	0
Whiskey, Saucel Malt		22	0
Rum, Old Jamaica		20	0
Curacoa	Brown in Glass Bottles	42	22
	White „ Bottles	42	[illegible]
Maraschino, Di Zara		40	21
Cherry Brandy		30	16

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have removed to Hummum Street.

EDWARD BATES & Co.

THE time for paying the First Call and for signing the Deed of the Royal Financial Corporation (Limited) is extended to FRIDAY the 2nd December next.

Bombay, 29th November 1864.

NOTICE.—THE GENERAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED.—Messrs. CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY SONS & Co., Meadow Street, Fort, are receiving Applications for Shares for the above Corporation, promoted by several gentlemen. No applications shall be received after WEDNESDAY the 30th instant.

NOTICE.—The Allottees of Shares in the Oriental Financial Association (Limited), who have not paid the first Call, or signed the Memorandum and Articles of Association, are hereby informed that unless they pay the amount of the first Call and sign the Memorandum and Articles of Association on or before the 2nd day of December next, their Shares will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Association.

W. H. CRAWFORD,
Solicitor to the Oriental Financial Association.

A NEW Corporate, to be called "The Mahim Banking and Financial Corporation, Limited," will be brought out in a few days. Application for Shares to be made to the Promoters of the above Corporation and forwarded to the Office of "The Moorleedhur Jugjeevundass and Co., Limited," situate in Narron Dhoonee Street, or at the shop of Davidass Moorleedhur, outside the Fort, in Mahim Bazar Street, or at the shop of Burjorjee Maneckjee Burrowwalla, Bazar Gate Street, in the Fort, with the applicants' proper names and addresses within four days from this date hereof.

Bombay, 28th November 1864.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The Public is informed that on and after the 1st proximo, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company will carry Goods through to Shagaum on the Nagpore Extension.

Information in regard to rates, &c., may be obtained at the different Stations or at the Office of the undersigned.

E. W. KEILY, Junior, Acting General Manager.

General Manager's Office, Boree Bunder Terminus, Bombay, 28th November 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that it is the intention of the undersigned to apply to Government for a concession of the land on which the Arsenal of Bombay is now situated, and also of the right of reclaiming the foreshore of the Harbour between the Flagstaff at Bombay Castle and the Custom House Pier; also, for permission to carry out a Landing Stage in deep water, and to construct Hydrostatic Dry Docks for accommodating the increased trade of the Port.

J. KING,
Chief Resident Engineer, Vehar Water Works.

28th November 1864.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited) to apply to His Excellency the Governor in Council of Bombay for permission to reclaim that part of the foreshore of the Harbour of Bombay, called Modee Bay, situated between the extreme point of the western Bastion of Bombay Castle, and a line at right angles to the shore 200 feet distant from the Elphinstone Company's southern limits, for the purposes of making Docks, Wharves, Warehouses, and other facilities for the growing trade of the Port.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries.

Bombay, 28th November 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application is about to be made to the Government of Bombay, by the undersigned, for permission to construct Branch Railways in the Guzerat Districts, the Nassick District, and the Western Concan, and in connexion with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, from and to the following places:—

From Bulsi Station to Jumbooseer.—Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.

From Anund Station to Pitlaud.—Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

From Neriad Station to Dakore.—Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

From Deolallee to Nassick.—Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

From Bassein Road Station.—Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, to Callian Station—Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

In accordance with plans to be hereafter deposited with the Government of Bombay.

THOMAS DIVER,
GEORGE TAYLOR,
W. H. CRAWFORD,
H. P. MACCULLOCH,
ATMARAM MADHOWJEE,
and others.

Bombay, 28th November 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Thucker Ludda Veerjee has agreed with Bhugwanjee Dwarkadass to sell to him all that the Right, Title and Interest possessed by the said Thucker Ludda Veerjee in and to a piece or parcel of Land or Government Ground, with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House (standing thereon, situate in Shamjee Hussajee Street, without the Fort of Bombay. The Ground is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1036, and the House is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 10, and contains by admeasurement 275 square yards, be the same little more or less, and is bounded as follows:—on the East partly by the Public Road called Wuddachee Gullee or Bhundaree Street and partly by the House of Bhugjee Bunnajee, on the West by a Passage belonging to a building called Durriastan, on the North by a Passage, and on the South by Gullies or Passages reserved for the use and convenience of the hereby granted Premises and the neighbouring Houses. All persons having any claim thereto by way of mortgage, inheritance, [illegible] are required to make the same known in writing [illegible] Solicitors for the Purchaser, at our Office in Rampart Row, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any claim.—Dated this 28th day of November 1864.

KELLY, HORE, AND MANISTY,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

POSTAL NOTICE

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer Jeddo, will be dispatched TO-DAY at 7 o'clock A.M. The after-packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas, (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer Governor Higginson, will be closed 12 hours after the departure of the Overland Mail.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, FROM THE 21st NOV. TO THE 27th NOV. 1864 INCLUSIVE.

Date		Standard Barometer Corrected, 10 A.M.	Standard Barometer Corrected, 4 P.M.	Thermometer in the Air, 6 A.M.	Thermometer in the Air, 1 P.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer, 6 A.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer, 1 P.M.	Electrometer (Volta No. 1.) Maximum.	Rain in Inches.
Nov.	21	29·973	29·870	[illegible]	87·0	71·9	74·0	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	22	29·961	29·897	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	75·0	None.	0·01
"	23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	88·4	73·0	76·0	[illegible]	None.
"	24	29·985	29·877	[illegible]	82·9	71·9	77·0	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	25	29·988	29·88[illegible]	76·[illegible]	87·4	71·2	76·0	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	26	29·981	29·870	72·2	[illegible]	65·0	72·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	27	29·973		71·2	86·2	66·5	69·0	[illegible]	[illegible]

Nov. 21.—Partially clouded; light rain at [illegible] P.M.
22.—Densely clouded; slight rain; lightning at 7 P.M.
23.—Partially clouded; fog and mist in [illegible].
24.—Cirri cumuli and cirro-cumuli in [illegible]; lightning in the N.
25.—A few clouds in the N. E. and E. [illegible].
26.—Cirri about the [illegible] during the day; haze.
27.—Partially clouded with cirri between 1 and 6 P.M.

CALENDAR—Nov.—Dec. 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, Tuesday 29th, [illegible]

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	29	Mercury sets at [illegible] P.M.	6 17	5 [illegible]	10 54	11 13	[illegible]
Wed.	30	St. Andrew Ap.	6 18	5 20	11 34	11 51	[illegible]
Thur.	1	[illegible]	6 19	5 20	—	0 14	[illegible]
Fri.	2	Twilight ends at 7h. 39m.	6 19	5 20	0 52	0 32	[illegible]
Sat.	3	Mercury rises at 7h. 18m.	6 20	5 21	1 11	1 37	[illegible]
Sun.	4	[illegible] Sunday after Advent.	6 20	5 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mon.	5	Mercury sets at [illegible]	6 21	5 21	2 54	3 [illegible]	[illegible]

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1865.

THE Publishers of this Directory are anxious to obtain a correct list of Names of the European Inhabitants of the Bombay Presidency for publication in the forthcoming issue. This can, however, be accomplished only by individuals, whose names are incorrectly entered in last year's Directory, favoring us with their correct names and addresses; and those individuals whose names are omitted therefrom, and persons newly arrived, forwarding them to us. We beg the co-operation of the public in assisting us to obtain what is a desideratum in Bombay—a reliable list of the names of European Inhabitants.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

Aden	[illegible]	Kurrachee	Nov. 19
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lahore	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	London	Oct. 18
Australia	[illegible]	Mauritius	Oct. 22
Alexandria	Oct. [illegible]	Madras	Nov. 23
Bangalore	[illegible]	Malta	Oct. 20
Calcutta	[illegible]	Meerut	Nov. 22
Cape	[illegible]	Oude	Nov. 25
Ceylon	[illegible]	Punjab	Nov. 19
China	[illegible]	Panama	Nov. 9
Delhi	[illegible]	Rangoon	Aug. 10
France	Oct. 19	Suez	Oct. 27
Hongkong	[illegible]	Singapore	Nov. 7

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1864.

We understand that a telegram has been received from Calcutta stating that a General Order is about to be issued relative to the pay and allowances of medical officers, in substitution of all previous decisions, to the effect that all medical officers, British or Indian, holding staff appointments, or with regiments, will receive exactly the same pay and allowances as before the issue of the General Order of the 20th June 1864, founded on Sir Charles Wood's late despatch, unless the aggregate falls below the new scale of relative rank pay, in which case they will receive the new rate of pay *only* without any staff allowances whatever.

How are the mighty fallen! An advertisement which we publish this morning shows that the Imperial Three, the great Promoters of the Back Bay Job, the men who it was supposed had only to ask the Government for any thing in order to have it, have actually been reduced to the ignominious necessity of advertising (like any common persons connected with other companies) their intention of applying to Government for permission to reclaim Modee Bay. In Byron's bold simile,

> Since he, miscalled the Morning Star,
> Nor man, nor fiend, hath fallen so far.

What can be the meaning of it? The prestige of the Jobbers rested mainly on the popular belief in their unlimited back-stairs influence with the Government of Bombay. It was supposed that they could do more with a whisper than other men with elaborate plans, and pamphlets, and speeches innumerable. Nothing, it was believed, was impossible to men who had obtained the grant of Back Bay in defiance not only of public opinion (that is a small matter), but also of the established rules of Government which had been published over and over again in the official *Gazette*, and which were framed originally for the express purpose of preventing influential capitalists from secretly securing valuable concessions of public lands to the great damage of the State. To be sure, a defence was attempted of that grant on the ground that the Promoters had first conceived the "idea" of reclaiming Back Bay, and that it would be unfair to them to put this "idea" up to public auction. Now, it is perfectly well known to every one in Bombay that the three Promoters never had, and are never likely to have, an idea amongst them in their life. They are simply waxen images—*poupées* the French call them—whose strings are pulled by astute speculators. If there is any copyright in "ideas," poor Mr. Fairbairn, who started a company to reclaim Back Bay five years ago, surely deserved some consideration at the hands of the Government of Bombay. After him, the work was taken up by the Bombay and Baroda Railway people; surveys were made, and all the plans, as they exist at the present day, were prepared by the Railway Engineers, and Sir George Clerk granted the concession to the Company. But the stupid Directors in London refused to do anything else than simply make their railway; and the Managing Agent, Mr. Lane, *then* went to the present Promoters and persuaded them to form a Company for carrying out the undertaking. The right of proprietorship in this "idea," therefore, clearly belongs to the Engineers of the B. B. and C. I. Railway (who by all accounts have made very little out of their property), or, if any one else may claim a part of the profits of the idea, it is the shareholders of the Railway Company who paid the Engineers for the time occupied in working it out. But, as we have said, the rules of the Bombay Government, drawn up in the interest of the public, are fatal to the whole theory of copyright in ideas. Were it otherwise, Government would be bound to give any portion of public land to the first applicant instead of putting it up to public auction; and the Bombay Reclamation Company, in applying for the right of reclaiming the foreshore of Modee Bay, would deserve the severest condemnation for their disgraceful attempt to purloin the idea of Dr. Diver, who a week ago made a similar application.

We assert, then, that no pretence of a reason can be assigned for the supposition that the grant of the Back Bay foreshore to the Bombay Reclamation Company was not a most scandalous job; and, having regard to the splendid success which that job has achieved, the public will, we fear, be almost disappointed to learn that the Promoters, instead of repeating it on an even grander scale in Modee Bay, have been guilty of the inconsistency of complying on this occasion with the rules of Government, and competing with other speculators in the open market instead of quietly overreaching them by the judicious use of "influence" in the Secretariat and at Government House. What can be their motives for this sudden change of conduct? Is it possible that the new Secretaries to Government are less compliant than those of the good old days, and that the too open-handed liberality of the Three towards distinguished servants of Government has injured their own interests by supplying all their best friends with the means of going to England? Possibly, Sir Bartle Frere himself may have become convinced by this time that his zeal for the advancement of the material prosperity of Bombay was taken advantage of, in the Back Bay affair, by men eager to make an imaginary desire for the public good a pretext for gaining their private ends. Possibly also (though this is of course a very wild supposition) the Back Bay Job may by this time have attracted the notice of Sir Charles Wood and of independent members of Parliament who take an interest in matters relating to India, and explanations may have been called for which it will be difficult to make quite satisfactory. At all events, it is clear that, for some reason or other (and for ourselves we claim to have had a share in bringing about this desirable result), the "little game" of the great Back Bay Jobbers is played out. There will be, henceforth, one rule for all, and the honourable "developer of resources" who enjoys the privilege of talking confidentially with members of Government will not be favoured above the obscure developer who is wanting in social influence. The result of the eager competition now going on must be that all the land Government wishes to sell will be put up to auction; and we may congratulate the public on the probability of most of its property in this island being sold to very considerable advantage.

There has lately been a discussion going on in the columns of the London *Times* having the philanthropical object of elevating the condition of the soldier. All classes seem to concur in thinking that the refusal of healthy able-bodied time-expired men to re-enlist is a proof of the unpopularity of the service. One correspondent lays much stress upon the minor heart-burnings of the service, whilst he ignores the more radical evils. He gives it as one of his opinions that the shilling a day with all its invidious stoppages is not one of the grievances of the soldier, and that the disaffection is more to be attributed to the difficulty which is experienced by the private in obtaining furlough. Another correspondent offers the suggestion that a certain amount of the soldier's pay be daily cut so as to provide him with a fund when he is again turned adrift upon society. Without stopping to discuss the practicability or merits of these suggestions, we would say that, whether it be the avocation of men to seek the bubble reputation in the cannon's mouth or not, the economical law of supply and demand will regulate the balance of our social scales. If men are needed in our army and cannot be obtained on the terms which formerly attracted recruits, it is obvious that the premium must be raised.—Paddy will not take the Queen's shilling whilst the crimp of Lincoln offers him a dollar. A good deal might be done if a soldier were to be allowed his rations, as in India, *free*. To show that this is considered a boon needs only reference to the fact that, notwithstanding the expatriation and risk to life from climate, the best men of a regiment going home volunteer to remain in this country, preferring the increased probability of death to relapsing (by going home) into a lower social position than that which they have been accustomed to during their period of foreign service. It is sometimes argued that the British soldier is the best paid of any (excluding the American, in the present exceptional state of the Federal army) or that he is as well off as the ordinary labourer or inferior mechanic, from which classes he is most largely recruited. To the first of these propositions it may be replied that, allowing for the different tastes which different nationalities engender, and taking into consideration the relative value of money between our own and other countries, this advantage is more apparent than real; and, with regard to the second argument, it can be best invalidated by pointing out the readiness of the soldier to again embrace that avocation of life which he has for years given up. Now, it must be maintained from this fact that the life of a soldier is in no way superior to that of a labourer or inferior mechanic. The average wage in England is for an adult twelve shillings weekly. This fact also in a great measure exhibits the parsimony of a paternal Government, who, of course, contracting for the supply of a large body of men, can do so more cheaply than the private employer.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MADRAS, 28th November, 8-30 A.M.

Steamer *Nemesis* sailed for [illegible].

The *Times of India* is becoming more original every day. The following delicious paragraph appeared in its yesterday's *Overland Summary*:—"Affghanistan is distracted and convulsed. Each powerful chief is followed by a separate army, and the land is torn to pieces by the marching and counter-marching forces. These movements are keenly watched by Persia and Russia; the former by Herat, and the latter by Bokhara and the Deserts, foster the turmoil that is kept up so near our gates on the north. The Ameer of Cabool has undoubtedly acted treacherously towards his brother, Ufzul Khan; but treachery is the established mode of warfare in Central Asia. This Ufzul Khan was himself the arch-traitor of 1838. It was he who murdered Sir Alexander McNaghten at Cabool, and tossed his grey head from the roof of the Residency. It was he who swore to conduct our army safely to Jellalabad, and fell upon it in the Khyber Pass, massacring twenty-one thousand men, women, and children. From this very man whom the Ameer has now seized, our soldiers had to purchase their release with a bribe of Rs. 40,000: he took the money, and butchered the men. The British cannot be expected to feel much sympathy for such a wretch. Amongst those who have declared against the Ameer, who professes friendship for us, is the King of Bokhara. He has taken the part of Ufzul Khan. With this king of Bokhara, Russia is now intriguing to secure her steady and persistent advances toward our northern frontier. The Czar has sent an autograph letter to the king of Bokhara, accompanied by *khilluts* valuable and grand. Kokan, whose envoys seeking advice and aid against the oppression of the mighty Roos, met the Viceroy of India at Lahore, has already fallen before the advance of an invading Muscovite force. The Czar in his letter to the king, avows his intention of collecting an army at Huzrut Sooltan to march against Thibet and other places: to accomplish his design, he seeks the consent of the ruler of Kashghur and Yarkand to troops marching through those provinces."

The style of this paragraph may be described as "educated-native English." The historical knowledge of the writer will appal Mr. J. W. Kaye, if the historian of "The War in Afghanistan" should chance to see a *Times of India* Summary.

The *Hurkaru*:—"The Maharajah of Jeypore's *avant couriers* have arrived in Calcutta, and given out that the Maharajah himself may be expected to arrive in the course of the day. The object of his coming has not yet transpired. In fact we may say that there is something about it which we cannot quite understand. The common report is, that the Maharajah was so struck with the way in which matters were managed in the Council that he has come down to learn more of a fashion he so much admires. We know that His Highness has introduced many English rules into the administration of his principality, notably a Medical College, and a system of Education, but we do not think any proclivity, however strong, for English manners or English modes of Government, entirely accounts for this sudden visit, and we should not be surprised to learn that there is a screw loose somewhere. The late contest for the Dewanship of the Jeypoor State has terminated variously according to reports in the Bazaar. Some say that Baboo Hurrymohun Sen has succeeded, whilst others assert that the son of the late Minister has stepped into his father's shoes, and that Baboo Hurry Mohun Sen has only obtained the Calcutta vakeelship or agency. One thing is pretty certain, and that is that Baboo Dakhinaranjan Mookerjee has failed at Jeypore, as he failed once before at Moorshedabad."

The *Indian Daily News*:—"We believe that the Government has determined to imitate the rest of the national world, as regards the supply of its clothes and wardrobes, and will, as soon as possible, make arrangements for being no longer its own tailor; all the clothing for British troops in India will be contracted for and made in England, and sent out to this country for issue; and we believe that the supply will be better and cheaper under the new system than before. The large and expensive clothing establishments now maintained at the three Presidencies, will be broken up; but there will still be necessity for having a Clothing Agent to carry on the current work of reception and transmission &c. at the sea ports. It will scarcely be believed, that heretofore all the cuttings, clippings, and fragments of the clothing Agencies, and workshops, have been returned to England, but such is actually the case. [illegible]"

The same:—"The Hierarchy of Northern India is to be divided, and D. Cotton is no longer to be the spiritual ruler from Saugor Island to Peshawur. Bishops are to be consecrated at Agra and Lahore. We agree with the measure on several grounds. It will make a call upon Sir Charles Trevelyan's surplus and enable him to lay out with advantage a portion of the superfluous cash balances." (!!!)

The *Englishman*:—"We understand that the Viceroy has refused to accept the presents sent by the Nawab of Buhawlpoor, and declined to reply to his Khureeta until he gives up the persons who committed some outrages in the British territories. The Rajah of Bikaneer also has complained of the people of Buhawulpoor committing depredations in his territory. The Governor General has informed the Rajah that notice will be taken of his complaints hereafter."

The same:—"We are glad to hear that the Governor General has issued a circular to the Political officers and agents in the Native States to the effect that all correspondence with the Government of India and these States is, in future, to be in English. Lord William Bentinck broke the Persian Seals of office and made the vernaculars the language of the Courts. Sir John Lawrence has now struck the final blow at the Persian language, no longer the language of the Court or the Rulers of India, and made this great step towards introducing an infinitely more important and useful one, the language of progress and Western civilization."

The same:—"We understand on good authority, that the Secretary of State for India has been corresponding with the Colonial Office, as to the complaints of the Mauritius Government against the late Emigration Bill. It has been decided that, in consideration of the serious complaints which have been made from various quarters to the Government of India of the state of health in which coolies, recruited according to former rules, have landed at their respective destinations, Sir Charles Wood does not feel justified in interfering with the measures which the Indian Government have deemed it necessary to take to check abuse. We are glad to hear that the Secretary of State for India should have so far successfully resisted the pressure brought to bear upon him by the Colonial Office, and refused to relax those emigration rules which we believe to be essentially necessary for the protection of the emigrant, and the preservation of his health during his passage. We should also incline to the opinion that this refusal of Sir Charles Wood to weaken the stringency of the law as regards emigrants by sea, sufficiently indicates that the Home Government will resist any pressure which may be brought to bear for the relaxation of the clauses in the Assam and Cachar Bill, for the protection of the Native labourer during his inland transit."

The same:—"The *Indian Daily News* has received an incorrect account of Mr. Fraser's report on the state of the districts between Calcutta and the sea which suffered from the effects of the Hurricane. Mr. Fraser, to whom we are indebted for the correction, states that in the Baraset and Backergunge Soonderbuns, no serious harm has been done to the crops generally, only a few trees and huts were blown down. In the 24-Pergunnahs, down to Diamond Harbour, there will be no loss to the crops. From Diamond Harbour down to Culpee, a good half of the crops will be saved, and from Culpee to Rangafulla, a quarter will be saved. It is only in the low lying lands, where the salt water remained, that the crops are destroyed. Most fortunately the salt water ran off the land immediately, through the breaches in the Bunds, and thus much less mischief was done than was anticipated. On Saugor island, the crops are totally destroyed, but the loss of life is not so great as our contemporary states; 4,246 human beings were destroyed, not 7,200; though there were 7,022 head of cattle carried off by the terrible wave. All this confirms the fact that the crops have not suffered so much as was at first feared, nay more, we can now venture to say that, so far as we know of this part of the country, the destruction generally is not so great as first appearances led us to think probable."

The *Hindoo Patriot*:—"A Letter from Cooch-Behar informs us that the Dhurm Rajah of Bhootan has addressed an important communication to Cheboo Lama, the Native Interpreter with the British Embassy. His Highness the Dhurm Rajah repudiates his own complicity with the men who treated so rudely and unceremoniously the British Envoy. While he condemns the Bhootan courtiers, he does not hold the British Envoy wholly blameless. The whole tenour of his Highness' letter to Cheboo Lama seems to be to make a good case for Bhootan. He assumes the position of an arbiter between the two contending parties and reads a moral lecture to both. He regrets that the British Envoy did not report to him the misconduct of the Bhootan officers, but his Dhurmship must have known how impotent was he himself in contesting with Tongso Penlow, who is the virtual Dictator of Bhootan. Besides, the Dhurm Rajah cannot feign ignorance of the doings of the members of the Bhootan Court. The British Envoy addressed him and the Deb Rajah as the representatives of the Bhootan Power with whom he was instructed to treat. The Dhurm Rajah observes, we learn, that he had never heard that a Power had repudiated a treaty concluded by its own accredited agent, as the British Government are repudiating the treaty of Mr. Eden, restoring to the Bhooteas the Assam Dooars, and he makes this a pretext for a sublime moral disquisition. Our correspondent assures us that looking to the style and tone of the letter of the Dhurm Rajah he could scarcely think that it was penned by a representative of a wild tribe of hill men, with no traces of civilization in their society. He remarks that a casuist of a highly refined school of the modern time could not have written anything better than the Dhurm Rajah has done.

"We are not however told as to whether the Dhurm Rajah has made any overtures for an amicable settlement of the dispute. We hope his Dhurmship who can discourse so eloquently on sublime questions of international ethics will have the common sense to see that there can be no profit in a war with such a colossal Power as the British."

NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CENTRAL INDIA, 19th November.

The past week was one continued series of rumours regarding official changes in the Central Provinces. First it was said that Mr. George Campbell's visit was virtually to cast a sheep's eye on the post of Chief Commissioner in case Mr. Temple went on leave: he came ostensibly to visit his brother. Mr. Temple banquetted him at Nagpore, and after that he was no more thought of in official circles. In the second place it was rumoured that Colonel Balmain, Commissioner at Raepore; Captain Fenton, Deputy Commissioner at Raepore; and Major Baldwin, Deputy Commissioner at Nursingpore, were going to leave the Provinces—some for good, one, the first named, for a time. As a natural consequence speculations were very rife as to who should get promotion; but as yet not one of these officers has left. One Extra Assistant Commissioner, Baboo Supnesur Doss, is said to have resigned, and I hear that the Chief Commissioner has received an application for one year's leave from another E. A. C., Pundit Rae Kishen Narain Bahadoor, who is now, I believe, stationed at Jubbulpore. In the midst of all these, the sanction of Government has been received to the Chief Commissioner's recommendation, that Dr. Cullen, Civil Surgeon of Dumoh, should receive 50 rupees monthly in addition to his salary, for the great aid rendered by him as an Honorary Magistrate, and three other small stations in the Central Provinces be selected, at which similar allowances be made to Civil Surgeons discharging magisterial duties as well as their own, the expenditure to be borne by the reduction of one Extra Assistant Commissionership of the 250 rupees grade. Fine prospect for the Doctors, and a blue look out for candidates for an E. A. C.ship. Time was when Mr. Temple, before the first permanent Judicial Commissioner had arrived in the Provinces, asked the late Lord Elgin for the services of a Barrister on Rs. 2,000 per mensem as Judge of the Small Cause Court at Nagpore, who would also give his opinion on points of law—the difference in excess of 1,000 in the pay of the Judge to have been made up by the reduction of two Assistant Commissionerships; but Lord Elgin said that it would not be worth the while of a Barrister to accept such an appointment, and as it appeared that there were two Assistants to spare in the Central Provinces he asked Mr. Temple to bring their places under reduction. I give you the yarn as it was spun to me. It is said that Mr. Temple, after banquetting the great Campbell, gave a grand dinner also to his friends at Seetabuldee. Some say he's hunting for popularity, as there's a chance of his being transferred from the Central Provinces. But I don't credit it. The authors of such rumours are the same who said Mr. Temple was playing the mountebank when he, a year or two ago, gave a dinner to *all* classes of the European community at Nagpore. There is a rumour now current that the Punjaub order, directing that no officer can hold civil employ after the age of 55 years, is to be enforced in these Provinces. [illegible] I am told that Colonel Spence, the present Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division, is the only officer who will suffer by its introduction. Mr. John Scarlett Campbell, the Judicial Commissioner of these Provinces, has proceeded on his tour towards Jubbulpore and Saugor. Mr. Temple will move out shortly also. The country is studded just now with the little camps of subordinate officials. And this is the time for the fairs at which thousands upon thousands from all parts of India meet and traffic. I had an opportunity of witnessing some worshipping going on at one of these fairs the other day. On a mound in a rudely constructed hut was placed a hideous looking idol of mud with mouth open and a pig's tongue stuck on inside; in one hand were some flowers and in the other an egg. The blood of the swine was sprinkled on this image. Fire was kept agoing near the mound, and a man, with a brass plate rattling on an inverted handy, kept up a dinning noise. A cock was tied to a pole near the hut, round which people kept going, repeating vows and then taking grain in their right hands which they turned round their own heads, or that of their companions, or children, and then threw the grain on to a blanket which formed the cover of the temporary thatched temple. But for its novelty, I could not have witnessed the sight for a moment, so painful was it to think that these poor creatures looked upon the hideous idol as the image of their God.

We also have had our Cyclone, the greatest damage done being the uprooting of a few trees and rending a tent or two into ribbons. Rain fell in torrents at some places, and the result has been the setting in of a sharp winter.

Colonel Thuillier, the Surveyor General of India, is making a tour in these Provinces. He is expected daily at Nagpore.

Captain Battye, the Post Master General for the N. W. Provinces, Central Provinces, and Oude is also moving about these parts, and it is to be hoped his presence will do some good for the public. He is, at present, at Saugor I believe.

That sorry bone of contention, the Jubbulpore Railway Terminus Site, is still unsettled, and I'll vouch that it will remain so, until Mr. Temple goes to the spot and decides the question himself. I am told now that, in spite of the submission of the final report of the last committee, the Government are thinking of taking into consideration another site proposed by a railway officer who was in no way connected with the committee. I don't think the Government should procrastinate this important and urgent matter any longer, for the E. I. Railway Company are incurring heavy liabilities to Messrs. Waring and Hunt, the contractors for the Jubbulpore Branch Line.

BOMBAY.

It is stated that Mr. Mohunlall Hurryl[illegible], of the Educational Department, has obtained one year's leave.

We learn that Mr. Keekabhoy, Shroff in the Branch of the Bombay Bank at Ahmedabad, has been appointed Manager of the Guzerat Trading Company.

It is stated that the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy intends to proceed to Damaun in the middle of December next.

Mr. E. P. Down, the Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, has returned from Bhownuggur where he had been to hold the quarterly Criminal Sessions.

We hear that Mr. Raymond West, Registrar on the Appellate side of the High Court, is expected here by the next mail. Mr. East, the Assistant Registrar, at present conducts the duties of the Registrarship.

Native Liberality.—We are glad to learn that Mr. Premchund Roychund, the well-known broker of our Island, has munificently contributed the sum of Rs. 5,000 to the Ahmedabad Relief Fund Committee.

The G. I. P. Railway Company have intimated by advertisement, which will be found elsewhere, that from and after the 1st proximo they will convey goods through to Shagaum on the Nagpore Extension.

Verdi's Opera of *La Traviata* will be produced on Saturday next for the benefit of Herr Alexander Kremser, the first Violinist of the Opera company; and Signorina Ellena Pacrari is to make her *debut* on this occasion, when we doubt not there will be a good house.

In a paragraph which appeared in our impression of yesterday, in reference to a European woman having obtained money from a Parsee under an assumed name, the duped individual was said to have been a Mr. Pestonjee Nowrowjee, whereas we are now informed that the real Simon Pure's name is Nosserwanjee Rustomjee.

The following additional passengers will proceed this day by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Jeddo*, Captain R. Dundas, to Aden and Suez:—

For Marseilles.—Captain and Mrs. Wood, Colonel Renny; and Mr. Henry Brooke.

For Southampton.—Rev. Jones and Dr. Bo[illegible].

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Carnatic*, Captain W. C. Angrove which leaves this port to-day for China, &c., carries 1,762 chests of Malwa Opium, and the following passengers:—

For Calcutta.—Mr. W. Smith; Lieut. Quinet; and Mrs. Barker.

For Singapore.—Mr. J. Maldrum.

For Shanghai.—Mr. D. Pestonjee.

For Hongkong.—Mr. Rustomjee Cowasjee; Mr. Edaljee Rustonjee; and Mr. B. P. Ranjee.

It seems that the Gas Company are not only to be allowed to imperil the lives of people by day by their blasting operations, but that they are to be allowed to have deep holes on the public road without any guard or lamp to prevent people from breaking their legs by night: we allude to three deep holes on one of the roads leading from the Cross Roads, Esplanade, to the Fort. We trust that measures will be taken by the authorities, whoever they may be, to guard against a repetition of such dangerous carelessness.

A Marwarree witness was yesterday under examination in the High Court in a case involving a question as to time-bargains, when he was asked about a dozen times whether the transaction was a time-bargain? Every time he evaded the question the Chief Justice fined him Rs. 100 and intimated that the fine would be repeated as often as he attempted to evade the questions put to him. This had the effect of sharpening the witness's memory, and he at once admitted that the transaction in question was a time-bargain.

H. E. Rear Admiral G. St. Vincent King, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of H. M.'s Naval Forces on the East India Station, landed yesterday morning at half-past 6 o'clock, when he was received by a guard of honour consisting of 200 rank and file of the 21st Native Infantry (Marine Battalion). Brigadier General Tapp, C.B., the Brigade Major, and a large number of Staff officers, were in attendance, to receive His Excellency. A salute was fired from the Saluting Battery which was promptly acknowledged from the *Princess Royal*. Salutes were also fired from the other Royal Navy ships in harbour and respectively acknowledged by the flag ship.

A Savoury Dish.—We beg to draw the attention of Mr. Brunton, Chief Inspector of the Municipal Commissioners, to a practice of late obtaining among a portion of the low caste natives, which has been brought to our notice, and through which, if not put a stop to in time, a deal of sickness will arise. They engage to convey the carcase of an animal dying in any part of the native town, to the place of interment on the Flats; but, instead of so doing, take it to their huts, which are thickly crowded and complete dens of misery, there skin it and make use of the flesh as food: allowing the offal to lie exposed strewn about the neighbourhood. We trust vigorous measures will be taken to nip this fruitful source of disease, by making examples of these people at the Police Offices.

The Municipal Contractor is apparently as careless regarding the sanatory state of the Native Town as were the Commissioners themselves when they pretended to look after the health of the inhabitants as far as sanatory measures were concerned. We need not go far to produce an instance of this carelessness. Let us enter for instance a boarding house on the Esplanade, in Moorgy Moola, where several Europeans are living, and look out of the back windows on to one of those small back lanes which the builders of the old town seemed to take a particular liking to, and we shall see on one side a buffalo stable, outside which we believe a dead calf laid for two or three days before it was removed; on the other side we shall see a small lane totally ignorant of the scavenger's brush or shovel, and from which we are informed a most dreadful stench arises at night. Surely the contractor is not paid for watering the roads alone, and it behoves the Municipal Commissioners to see that he does the work he is so highly paid for, and that he does it properly. We have alluded to one instance only, but could produce many others to prove that the sanatory condition of the Native Town is almost totally neglected.

Furious Driving.—Regardless of the number and amount of fines inflicted for the above offence; regardless, also, of the accidents arising therefrom, resulting even in death; one-fourth of which only come to the notice of the public and the magistrates, through the marvellous effects of the "universal medium" in the shape of hush-money; and without any consideration for the noble-spirited animals they torture; our pride-inflated *shetties*, many of whom never rode in a hack buggy before the sudden rise in the price of cotton, resulting from the American war, seem determined to endanger and imperil their own and the lives of wayfarers, through their reckless driving, till brought up to a stand by an accident some morning, by some one of their number having broken his neck. For since the enlargement of the Esplanade road, they seem to have turned it into a Race Course, on which they fly along in dog-carts and buggies, regardless of the proper side of the road but taking up the entire breadth, goading on their horses so as to outstrip each other. The magistrates have endeavoured to prevent, as much as possible, this nuisance, in fact crime,—for what else can one call it?—when you do not know the moment you may be run over; but till far heavier fines are inflicted than hitherto, they will have their amusement—such to them—when it only costs a few paltry rupees when detected.

Opening of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.—After dragging its weary length along, endless delays, as the cause of a deal of annoyance and anxiety [illegible] Central India [illegible] Railway [illegible] at half-past seven this morning the first passenger train, consisting of an engine and thirty carriages, left the temporary station at the Bellassis Road, Tardeo, with a living freight, principally Parsees, for Ahmedabad and the stations intermediate. From an early hour a large concourse of spectators commenced arriving, and thronged the approaches to the Bridge over the Railway, on the south side of which the station lies, to witness the opening of this section of the line from Bombay to Bulsar, the line from Bulsar to Ahmedabad having been in working order for some considerable period. They, of course, expected to see a grand *tamasha*, usual on such occasions, but were woefully disappointed; for, with the exception of the engine being decorated with two plaintain trees and a few boughs in front, there were no endeavours made to create a display, such as the occasion deserved. We regret, remembering the opening of the G. I. P. Railway, that the Managing Agent, Mr. Lane, did not take advantage of the opportunity to make a *gala* day of it; and suppose that his motto is, "Less noise, more work," but he should bear in mind the companion to it, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."

We learn on very good authority that His Excellency Sir William Mansfield, the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, purposes visiting Sind next month. His Excellency will remain in the Province about two months, as he intends inspecting the Frontier Force. On his return to Bombay he will engage himself in making arrangements for giving up his command, his term of office expiring in June.—*Our Paper.*

Melancholy Suicide.—We regret to have to state that Mr. W. E. Chamberlain, lately in the employ of Messrs. Budgett and Hughes, committed suicide at his residence in this town at about 2 o'clock last Sunday (20th inst.) afternoon. Dr. Murphy, of the General Depôt, assisted by Mr. Ramsay and Mr. Neil, of the Sub-Medical Department, did all he could to restore Mr. Chamberlain to life, but without success. An inquest was held by Lieutenant Griffith in the evening when a verdict that deceased had committed suicide by taking a quantity of laudanum while labouring under the effects of liquor was recorded. The coroner's jury, we are surprised to learn, was composed of three individuals two of whom were youths, one being an apprentice at the railway workshops. The evidence of Mr. Ramsay who had been acquainted with Mr. Chamberlain and attended him for a number of years was not taken. Had it been received we think a verdict of a less harsh character would have been given. The deceased was interred at half-past 4 o'clock on Monday evening, a large concourse of friends following his remains to the grave. Mr. Chamberlain leaves a wife and four children to deplore his loss. We hear that they are in a very destitute condition, and should be glad to learn that a subscription is set on foot for their relief.—*Sindian.*

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

Found Drowned.—An inquest was held on Saturday last, at the Cowasjee Patell Tank Road, touching the death of one Sewram Dajee. The Coroner, Mr. Barton, having recorded the evidence of several witnesses at length, after which the Jury returned the following verdict:—The deceased drowned himself in a well, but in what state of mind he was at the time there is no evidence to show.

Felo-de-se.—Another inquest was held on the same day, at Matoonga, on view of the body of a Hindoo named Mahadoo Dhoona, who was found drowned in a well at Matoonga with a large stone attached to his waist.

Verdict.—"Felo-de-se. The unanimous opinion of the Jury is that the deceased died by his own act when in a perfectly sane state of mind."

Accidental Death.—A third inquest was held on Sunday last, by R. E. Barton, Esq., at the Morgue, Kamateepoora, into the circumstances connected with the death of a Hindoo girl aged about nine. From the evidence recorded by the Coroner, it appears that the deceased and another girl while playing near a well fell in and was drowned. The other girl was drawn out alive. It also turned out from the evidence that a number of gunny bags were placed round the well, and came on a level with the fence wall round it. The Coroner recorded the verdict to the following effect:—"Accidental death by drowning." The bags were ordered to be be removed from the mouth of the well.

Fatal Accident.—A Coroner's Jury was empannelled on the same day at the Morgue, on view of the body of a labourer named Oosmankhan Mohideen. It appears from the evidence that the deceased was killed at the Elphinstone Bunder in consequence of his jumping off a ballast waggon which he had been unloading.

Verdict.—"Accidental death. No blame to be attached to the contractors, as the deceased was himself to blame." The Jury remarked on the recklessness of the labourers generally who are employed on these large works as to their own and other people's lives.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—28th November.

(Before H. E. Leeke, Esq.)

Misplaced Confidence.—Mohideen Jehangier was charged with obtaining a silver waist chain under false pretences. The prosecutor, it appeared had been in possession of the peculiar chain; a pattern waist chain, the prisoner who was his acquaintance, saw and admired it, and asked the prosecutor to lend it to him for a pattern, prosecutor did so and lost sight of him for two months; meeting him last Friday prosecutor enquired touching the chain, the prisoner denied having received it, and commenced acting the indignant and punching prosecutor's head at the same time. He was given into custody and he then pointed out a Marwarrie's shop where he had mortgaged the article in question. He was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

A Good Move.—Bhoy Maga Curreem was charged with attempting to steal.

Francis Farriah, Accountant in the French Bank, said, he had missed several things at different times from a private drawer in his room, and to detect the thief had fixed a revolver inside the drawer in such a manner that any one opening it without knowing the trap, would cause the discharge of the pistol. Prosecutor mentioned to some in the office what he had done, and about 10-30, whilst speaking on the subject, they heard a report, and on running to prosecutor's room found the prisoner, who was his servant, in a most abject state of fright staring at the drawer, with a false key in his hand with which he had opened it. The prisoner said he had opened the drawer to look for some buttons. Prosecutor said no buttons were kept there, it was a private drawer, was always kept locked, the key was never out of his possession, and prisoner had no business whatever to open it. He was sentenced to hard labour for two months.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—28th November.

(Before J. F. Rore, Esq.)

Teja Suddajee vs. George Regel.

Judgment in the China Bank Share Case.—His Honor said this is a hard case, but hard cases must not be allowed to make bad law. The action according to the summons as at first framed was based on an implied contract, and was brought on the ground of a total failure of consideration, to recover money had and received to the plaintiff's use, but in anticipation of the plea of defendant's infancy being established, it was consequently altered and converted into an action of tort. The defendant is now sued for falsely and fraudulently representing that 20 shares of the Bank of China had been allotted to him, or for fraudulently concealing the material fact that the shares had been allotted to "S. Regel," and that the letter "S" had, without proper authority, been altered into "G.," and the question is whether the plea of infancy being proved, he can be held liable for such a cause of action. I much doubt whether the circumstances of the case would entitle the plaintiff to a verdict either for a fraudulent concealment even if the defendant were an adult instead of an infant, for the evidence seems to show that the defendant believed himself to be a *bona fide* allottee of the shares and that he had no intention of misrepresenting or concealing anything; but it is unnecessary to decide this point as the tort, if it be one, it is directly connected with the contract, and was the means of effecting it; and it is perfectly clear from the authorities that an infant is not liable for fraud when it is contained in a contract which he is incapable of making, or when in substance, contract is the cause of action. See "The Liverpool Adelphi Loan Society vs. Fairhurst," 9 Ex. 422. "Wright vs. Leonard," 8. Jur. N. S. 415, "Bartlett vs. Walls," 8 Jur. 762, "Bernard vs. Haggis," 9 Jur. N. S. 1825. In reality the plaintiff's right of action is upon an implied contract and he cannot convert anything that arises out of a contract into a tort, so as to enforce the contract through the medium of an action *ex delicto* "Jennings vs. Randall," 8 T. R. 335, per "Byles J. Bernard vs. Haggis." The plaintiff therefore must suffer the consequences of contracting with a person under age, and the verdict must be entered for defendant with costs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—I shall feel obliged by your giving this letter a corner in your widely circulated journal. The Time Table of the B. B. and C. I. Railway which appears in your advertisement columns contains only the time at which the train starts and arrives at different stations, but there does not appear amount of fare charged by the Company for the intermediate stations. I request, therefore, that the Company will be good enough to annex a list of fares to their Time Table such as is done by the G. I. P. Railway.

A PASSENGER.

Bombay, 28th November.

THE COST OF THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Sir Bartle Frere has earned the gratitude of the whole community for the noble effort he has made to obtain from the Supreme Government some little consideration for servants in Government employ on small salaries. He has failed. Depend upon one thing, he will *never* give up an object when he knows that justice demands the attainment of it! Whilst thinking over the matter, it struck me, can Government be aware of the price of *bread*, which every one will admit is the staff of life? I suppose Sir C. Trevelyan will admit that. I have been weighing loaves of bread. Every one knows that six of them are now obtained for the rupee. Each loaf, Sir, on an average weighs 12 oz., and costs 2 annas 8 pies or in English money 4d. A 1 lb. loaf would therefore cost 5½d. with a trifle over. And the 4 lb. loaf, the usual weight of a household loaf in England, would cost a trifle over 1s. 9½d. or in Indian money 14 annas 9 pies. Now the price of that said loaf in England [illegible] India [illegible] It even at one time was selling at 6d.; but, it reached 6½d. I have given the highest quotation think you would be doing a public benefit by drawing attention to this one item in your Overland Summary. Perhaps some one more competent than I am could explain the difference that exists between the price of flour when sixteen of the same loaves were sold for one rupee, and at the present time, when only six are given. I doubt very much if flour has risen to such a height as to warrant the high charge of bread which now exists.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

*** The difference in the prices of bread in India and in England has already been noticed in the *Gazette*: but our correspondent goes into the comparison more fully than we did.—*Ed. B. G.*

ANOTHER CYCLONE.

To the Editor of the Athenæum and Daily News.

Sir,—Enclosed I beg to hand you an extract from my log regarding the Cyclone which passed over the lower part of the Bay of Bengal on the 17th and 18th instant,—I am Sir, yours faithfully,

E. F. CAMERON,
Coundr. B. I. S. N. Co.'s *S. S. Bushire.*

EXTRACT.

November 17th.—Weather looking gloomy, Barometers falling; noon, heavy squalls, sea rising and Barometers falling very fast, course of the ship at the time N. N. W.; 1 P. M. blowing a whole gale from N. by E.; 3-45 P. M., gale increasing fast, went half speed to allow the storm to pass to the northward of the ship; 5-15 of the 17th, found the wind and sea increase with Barometers going down, kept the ship away West South West; 7 P. M., found less wind and sea with Barometers rising, wore ship and stood on our course N. N. W.; at midnight, blowing a heavy gale with terrific squalls from N. by W., and the 18th commenced without alteration and still went half speed to allow the storm to progress to the northward; 6 A. M., found to continue on our course would involve the ship in the storm's centre, wore ship and steered S. ½ E., two hours after I found the Barometers rising and wind shifted to W. N. W., storm centre bearing N. N. E. Barometers at the time 29·51; 2 P. M. still going half speed, the wind at the time shifting to S. W. by W. and blowing very heavy with heavy sea, the storm's centre then bore N. W. by N., wore ship and stood on our course N. N. W., Madras light then bearing N. N. W., distant 183 miles, rate of speed 4 knots per hour; 4 P. M., wind W. S. W. with very heavy sea; 6 P. M., Barometers 29·56 and rising, and at 8 P. M. found less wind and sea. Continued going slow to allow the storm's centre to progress to the northward, and at 10 P. M. went half speed. On the 19th at 1 A. M. Barometers commenced falling fast, and at 2-30 A. M. found the ship going fast to northward went slow, and at 6 A. M. Barometers rising with mild appearance in the northward; 29·80, Barometers indicating better weather, went full speed; at 7 A. M., fine breeze from S. E., set all sail for Madras, found a strong current running S. S. E. 1½ knots per hour; and on the 20th, at 7-10, anchored in Madras roads, all well.

BENGAL.

We hear that a petition, signed by some of the most influential merchants in Calcutta, is about to be presented to the Viceroy, praying him to cause the town of Canningtown to be drained, in order that the port may be a safe resort for shipping, and so relieve the crowded port of Calcutta. The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal and the Hon'ble Claude Brown, accompanied by Mr. Ferdinand Schiller visited the Port on Thursday morning.—*Englishman, Nov. 22.*

The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has, we hear, recommended to the Government of India that the strip of land between the Allipore and Kidderpore bridges should be made over to the Horticultural Society for an experimental garden. We hear, moreover, that the Viceroy has consented, provided that no buildings be erected without the sanction of the Government and that the conditions of the grant shall be so framed as to enable Government to resume it whenever it may think fit.—*Id.*

BURMAH.

We are in receipt of Moulmein and Rangoon papers to the 12th instant. The *Moulmein Advertiser* reports a convict outbreak which appears, however, to have been nothing more than an attempt to escape on the part of twenty of a gang sent out to quarry stones for the Sea Wall. They were pursued by the Police; two of them were drowned in attempting to ford the Nartay River, one was shot dead, and ten recaptured, leaving seven still at large. Dr. Williams, the Resident at the Court of Mandalay, has been remanded to his regiment for exceeding his powers, and is to be succeeded by Captain H. A. Browne. A census was about to be taken at Moulmein. A subscription list had been opened at Rangoon on behalf of Mrs. Lowen, widow of the Commander of the *Persia*. The population of British Burmah in 1863, was 2,092,041, showing an increase of upwards of seventy thousand on the previous year. Of these 5,291 were Europeans and their descendants.—*Englishman, Nov. 22.*

The Loss of the "Persia."—Of three or four of the passengers, says a Rangoon contemporary, we may be permitted to make a few observations, as they were well known from their long residence and truly honorable career in this province. The first of these gentlemen is one who was preeminently greatly respected and beloved by all classes in the community. He had been a resident in the country for over twenty years, and during that long period he never made an enemy, but on the contrary was conciliating and winning friends for himself among all classes. We now refer to Mr. Todd: He was a native of Fifeshire in Scotland, was born in the year 1823, and was the senior and most active partner in the enterprising Firm of Messrs. Todd, Findlay and Company of Rangoon, Maulmain and Bassein. He was a skilful, successful, and highly respected Merchant, and in a few years would have been able to retire from business with an ample competency. The announcement of the sudden death of this well beloved man caused not only the pangs and anguish which such painful intelligence would naturally occasion in the bosom of his own family and relatives, but immediately spread a gloom all over the community, for he was universally esteemed.

Of his public spirit, for the welfare of our growing town, we need not speak. He was foremost in every good word and work. Few knew, not even his most intimate friends, the extent of his private charities. With the natives he was a special favorite, and many have wept at the sad intelligence of his death, as if they had lost a father or a brother. In his hospitality he was munificent and profuse. His purse was ever open to contribute to all sorts of societies and public objects. He was an honorary Magistrate and Justice of the Peace for the Rangoon District. He leaves a widow and six children, an aged father and mother and elder brother, besides a large circle of other relatives and friends. Peace to the Memory of this good man. And may God in his great mercy, grant abundant comfort and consolation to the afflicted widow and orphans and the two aged parents and brother.

For Charles George Edwin Ford, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and Acting Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, there is felt the profoundest sorrow. Dr. Ford was a very popular professional man in Rangoon. During the few years he has been located here he got acquainted with nearly everybody, and wherever known was respected and esteemed. He was a skilful and experienced Surgeon, and when just about to reap the laurels won by a long service in Eastern climes, it pleased God to take him in a most mysterious manner to himself. For his daughter and her husband, Dr. and Mrs. Maynard, there is felt the deepest sympathy throughout our community.

Captain Forsyth, of the gallant Rifles, was likewise well known to many here. He was a highly sociable, intelligent, and honorable Officer. He seemed to take great delight in promoting the happiness of others. He was always busy doing something that was good. His melancholy death and that of the young Lieutenant Mr. O'Rorke have awakened a feeling of deep sorrow among their brother officers and throughout the battalion generally.

Major MacKellar, of the Commissariat, was also personally known to several at Rangoon. For some time past he held charge of the department at Toungoo where he was better known. But by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance his death is deeply regretted.

Of the other gentlemen who compose the melancholy list they seem to be strangers we think in Rangoon. Of the Mr. Schmidt, we hope it is not the gentleman connected with the excellent Firm of Messrs. Neibuhr & Co. If it be that gentleman then another good and clever man has gone, whose memory will be cherished by all who knew him.—*Madras Times, Nov. 23.*

BANGALORE.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief reviewed the troops in Garrison yesterday on the Grand Parade. The 18th Hussars, without horses, appeared in public for the first time. Their marching past was splendid. The "set up" and precision of the men and their movements elicited universal commendation, and far exceeded that of any of the Infantry.—*Herald, Nov. 23.*

H. M. 66th Berkshires, entertained His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Hope Grant, Commander-in-Chief, at dinner last evening, together with a large party of the gentry and officers of the station. A guard of honor, under command of Capt. Oliver, was in attendance, and the band of the regiment played during the evening.—*Id.*

During the past few weeks there have been several sales of house property in Bangalore and the prices realised upon an average were fully one third more than would have been given five years ago. Messrs. Nelson, Rose, & Co. sold two houses in Trinity road at Rs. 8,400, and Rs. 7,100; one at Shoolay for Rs. 5,750; one in Ulsore road for R[illegible] [illegible]

A WALK FROM NURSAPUR TO MASULIPATAM, SUBSEQUENT TO THE CYCLONE OF NOV. 1st.

Five or six days after the Cyclone, which visited this town, Nursapur, with great violence on the 1st instant, it was reported that Masulipatam had been almost entirely swept away by a terrible and unprecedented inundation of the sea. The tappal having ceased to run, and feeling solicitous about certain friends in that town, I determined to undertake a journey there on foot; and started on the 8th, taking the route along the sea shore.

For the first twenty miles, nothing but a few prostrate trees and unroofed houses marked the ravages of the Cyclone; but immediately after crossing an inlet from the sea, half way between Nursapur and Masulipatam, other objects presented themselves, which proved to me that water as well as wind had been doing the work of destruction. Two corpses, one of a little native girl, the other of a man, were lying on the beach half burried in the sand. This appeared to be the point where the sea first broke with awful violence, taking a W. S. Westerly direction, over the elevated country. Here I heard that the ferry boat belonging to that place, and other smaller boats had been broken in pieces, or entirely floated away, and that five men stationed on the Western bank had, with the shed in which they lived, been swept away, but one of the five lived to tell the tale, for he was carried by the wave four miles inland to a rising ground. After proceeding about a couple of miles along the beach, I met with other corpses—one of a fisherman lying about twenty yards from a dhony which was almost entirely buried in the sand; and a little further on, ten or twelve bodies of lascars, most probably belonging to some vessel which had been wrecked; and not far from the spot I discovered the lower yard (sixty feet in length) of some vessel, and five or six squared teak timbers, each ten yards in length.

A short distance further on, I was surprised to find a small village, named Khotta Savady, entirely swept away by the sea. Nothing of a large choultry, which for years had been a resting place for travellers, remained standing except two strong wooden posts, with their cross beam, parts of the brick and chunam walls had been driven more than a hundred yards by the force of the water. One hundred and seventy persons had there met with sudden death. But two men were saved by clinging to the beam on the posts. Those two men were the only ones spared out of that village. The next village I arrived at was Peddapatnum, where further signs of the awful scourge were but too apparent. On inquiry I found that no fewer than two hundred had there met their end, some having been swept away by the wave, and others having perished under the ruins of a large choultry. No vestiges of houses belonging to the poorer classes remained. One very strongly built large house, situated to leeward of the large heap of bricks formed by the fallen choultry and a Brahmin's house were alone standing. Those two houses afforded a refuge to about forty souls. The palmyra trees, which there abound, had fallen in heaps; some almost at right angles with others. In the space of half an acre about a hundred trees had been thrown down, or broken in two, by the violence of the wind. Two men, one belonging to Peddapatnum, the other to a village near, had almost miraculous escapes from death. One, a shepherd, was sleeping in a field near his sheep at the time of the inundation, and was suddenly swept away with his large flock, but, after being carried along with great velocity to some distance, he struck against a palmyra tree to which he clung, until wounded in many parts of his body, he was obliged to let go in despair, and was borne by the surging inundating wave to a small hillock, where he was out of danger. The other was taken in a similar way, the distance of four or five miles, and deposited on a date tree, where he remained in safety, though much wounded, until the morning. I could mention many other wonderful cases in which men were snatched in the most extraordinary manner from the surrounding perils, but the account would, I fear, be too long. I will just mention that the number of casualties in the eight or ten small villages, situated on, or near, the road along which I travelled, was about one thousand and forty. Regarding many other villages, further inland, I was unable to obtain any authentic information, and therefore do not mention them. I measured the height of weeds left by the water on many palmyra trees along the road; and found them generally about [illegible] feet from the ground, which was a little above the level of the sea at high water. The effect of the Cyclone upon the trees appeared to be very great the same for twenty miles between [illegible] the inlet where the wave first broke [illegible] Masulipatam itself I think more palmyras [illegible] were broken in two than on the road.

The news of the appalling [illegible] of Masulipatam has, no doubt, been published [illegible]

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this; therefore all I could say would be but a repetition. The heaps of ruins, fallen trees, scattered furniture, &c. &c., which must necessarily attend such an awful visitation, was but an iota when compared with the ten or fifteen thousand souls who were engulphed in one sudden indiscriminating destruction. The first house in Masulipatam into which I entered, was the Rev. J. E. Sharkey's which had literally been swept of almost all its furniture—but that was not all—thirty-three of the girls belonging to his very flourishing boarding school, had been swept away. It was a mournful sight, the once neatly arranged dormitory, now without door, window, or furniture and with its chunam floor here and there broken up by the force of the tremendous wave; but it was almost overwhelming the contemplation that through one of those doors and a window, so many souls had recently been launched into eternity. Mr. and Mrs. Sharkey's mourning for those whom they had loved and cared for as their own children, I need not attempt to describe.—*Madras Times, November 23.*

CEYLON.

THE COUNCIL.—(RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS.)—We understand that consequent upon the recent Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies respecting the Military Expenditure of the Colony, and the Ordinance framed thereon (the first reading of which is to take place this day), the six unofficial members have resigned their seats.

The Legislative Council will therefore now consist of the remaining (official) members on whom will devolve the generous task of considering and passing an Ordinance based (as every one of them is aware) on an erroneous calculation of our revenues, a defective knowledge of our public departments, and a proposal to allow them certain constitutional privileges on the sole condition that they would give up the privileges by anticipation.

Doubtless the step thus taken by the unofficial members will be followed up by the public; and we hope soon to see so forcible and so unanimous an expression of opinion throughout the island, as will convince the indiscreet and narrow-minded Minister, who penned that hasty despatch, that he has committed a serious error in having attempted to coerce the Colony into adopting his views without thought or enquiry.—*Overland Examiner, Nov. 16.*

ULWUR ONCE MORE.

(*From the Delhi Gazette.*)

WE resolved, immediately on learning of the position in which the violent death of Meean Jan had placed the young Chief of Ulwur, on tracing events and dragging them to light. The cause and manner of the death of the Mohamedan menial we have already fully established in spite of the strenuous efforts to wrap the affair in that veil of mystery so genial to the official mind in this country. One view of the misunderstanding between the British officers residing at the Ulwar court appeared in our issue of the 29th October last. Great appears to have been the excitement thereupon, and much has been our trouble in endeavouring to calm troubled minds. The "true version" of the whole business, viewed from a dozen antagonistic points, was instantly placed at our disposal. We have simply to observe that one-tenth the trouble now taken to lay it before the public, if it had been taken at the proper time and in the proper manner, would have been more creditable, and of greater service to those immediately concerned. We never weary of our duty, and, in reply to the many anxious demands on our attention, we have to remark simply that, when we resolve on extreme measures we shall never fail in sooner or later obtaining the exact information we need. To its shame be it said the Government continues the practice of effecting to envelope every measure whether of great or little importance, in a film of gubernatorial reticence. Subordinates follow the example if not the instructions set them, and tremble at the bare thought of appearing before the public. Yet the Indian Government must eventually yield, and shall, notwithstanding its every precaution and exertion, become responsible to, and depend for its success if not for its very existence on public opinion. It has, of course, been observed that the individuals we designate subordinates, if ill used fly at once to the bar of public opinion in search of protection and redress, and unhesitatingly appeal to the respectable portion of the Anglo-Indian Press for a truthful exposition of their position, and if criminal that they shrink from that great moral guardian of the public weal. We are unable for obvious reasons to enter into particulars relating to the trouble we have had in probing the Ulwur affair, and literally ferreting out the truth of it; but we [illegible] the whole of [illegible] tance as been [illegible] agitation regarding it. Not a few of the communications that have called forth these remarks have been addressed to us by natives from that province. If we notice them in this place it is only to say that, the manner in which most of them have been brought to us is painfully ridiculous, and a cruel commentary on the system pursued by a section of the British Government. It may be of some service to mention that we have been instrumental in explaining away much that was misunderstood, and of creating a feeling of hope and trustfulness where there was apparently existing one of painful suspense and dread. We shall have more, much more perhaps, to say on the subject shortly. We quit it for the present to allude again to the matter concerning the British officials at Ulwur at the time of the murder of Meean Jan.

We have said that the true cause and manner of Meean Jan's death has already been published by us; and that one view of the misunderstanding between Major G. W. Hamilton, the Political Agent, and Dr. Dickinson, the medical officer, has already appeared in our columns. We proceed now to give what appears from all the documents now before us the substantially correct version of it. Before doing so, however, we beg attention to the important point that the *facts* as given in our notice of the 29th October are by no means questioned or shaken; but the bearing of those facts differs considerably in certain particulars.

We said, for instance, that the Political Agent and the Residency Surgeon did not agree, accounting for the inimical feeling by a jealousy which had taken possession of the mind of the former officer from seeing a close intimacy between the latter and the Native Chief, leading to the natural conclusion that political measures for which he alone was responsible to the State, were being thwarted or counteracted. We now learn that although it was correct to say that an unfriendly feeling existed between the two gentlemen, the cause to which it was attributed was erroneous. The estrangement was of prior existence, owed its origin to a course of systematic insubordination, and open defiance of authority, adopted by Dr. Dickinson towards Major Hamilton. Major Hamilton was compelled in the course of duty to discontinue all but strictly official communications with his subordinate, after the latter had gone the length of telling him in the presence of Natives acquainted with English that he was quite indifferent to the opinion his official superior had of him or his conduct! A proceeding of grave import said to have been aggravated by the tone and manner in which it was conducted. With regard to the Doctor's interference in political matters we are now aware that the Political Agent received his information of the fact from no less a personage than the Maharajah himself: not a bad authority under the circumstances, whose statements was subsequently corroborated by others connected officially with the State. Instead of "jealousy" arising in the mind of the British Agent, the more appropriate word would have been "anxiety." The Maharajah was the informer also in the matter of the Doctor having spoken to him unfavourably of Major Hamilton.—Next as to the ill treatment of natives. We observed that Dr. Dickinson admitted the fact but pleaded justification. It was not within our province at the time to comment on the views of the gentleman as to his right to punish his menials for offences committed against himself, nor is it now. But we attributed an apparent animus to Major Hamilton in making much of the failing, an accusation to which justice requires us to allude, by saying, on the strength of evidence before us, that as political agent he had no alternative, but was compelled to entertain any complaints laid before him in his official capacity, and, if his judgment prompted the course necessary, to report it to higher authority. It appears that not only private servants, but servants of the Raj also were from time to time beaten, a fact which makes the offence a political as well as an illegal one.—Then as to Dr. Dickinson interfering in purchases made by the Ulwur Chief. He did not deny that he had done so, but did not consider his conduct at all irregular. Yet we are shown an order of Government, well-known to all government servants, more especially to those connected with native courts, strictly prohibiting it. We cannot say whether Dr. Dickinson pleads innocence of all knowledge of the order, but we scarcely think it probable. Our attention is required to but one other point the matter relating to one Courtenay. That individual, it is made clear to us, was not a resident of Ulwur. He was temporarily staying there for some purpose of his own. Bearing the character of a man habitually interfering in the intrigues of native courts his actions were closely watched. It was soon known that he was at Ulwur as the secret agent of the ex-dewan of that State, now residing in Delhi under a prohibition to enter Ulwur or in any way, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the affairs of its chief. Fearing blame the Maharajah himself solicited the British Agent at his court, Major Hamilton, to cause the departure of Mr. Courtenay from his territory. The necessary order was issued and communicated to him. But it appears the matter was not easy. The order was evaded for some days on the plea of sickness. Dr. Dickinson was called in, and he, it is stated, by some means or in some way unexplained was instrumental in keeping Mr. Courtenay in Ulwur against the wishes both of the Maharajah and Major Hamilton. We do not without consideration and further information attribute wrong motives to Doctor Dickinson, but we cannot withhold the expression of our opinion that his course of action is capable of being interpreted to his disadvantage.

After a careful examination of all the documents and correspondence before us, we must say that, if the facts now published have been established before Government, the Political Agent has not had the support his position imperatively required and he had a right to expect. The state of affairs which has resulted in the disgrace of the Maharajah and in the loss of their respective appointments two officers, originated, it would appear, during the *regime* of General G. St. P. Lawrence. Had he, so well acquainted with the subject, taken prompt action in the matter we should not have had so much cause of regret. We have now however laid before the public all the information we have been able to obtain from some quarters, and to wring from others. We have now given "both sides" of all the questions involved, leaving our readers to form their own conclusions. Our action in the matter was guided solely with a view of eliciting the truth, and with the other equally important view of allaying the irritation existing in Ulwur and its neighbourhood,—an irritation and excitement of which the uninitiated are but little aware.

THE BISHOP OF MADRAS AND THE RELIEF FUND.

(*From the Athenæum and Daily News.*)

WE gladly give publicity to the following letter from the Archdeacon of Madras in reply to our remarks on the circular letter just issued by the Bishop to his Clergy:—

THE ADYAR, NOVEMBER 19.

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to your remarks in this morning's issue of the *Athenæum and Daily News*, on the letter of the Bishop of Madras to his clergy, urging them to make collections for sufferers in the late inundation. As you have evidently penned your remarks under a misapprehension of the real facts of the case, I hasten to send you a few lines by way of explanation.

The Bishop's letter was written in no sectarian spirit, and it appears strange to me that it should have incurred such an imputation. His Lordship has pursued a precisely similar course to that pursued by the late Bishop at the time when the North West Provinces were desolated by famine. The Clergy then paid into my account upwards of 10,000 Rupees which they collected in response to the letter, and which amount I handed over by instalments to the Committee formed at Madras to disburse it.

The Bishop's letter in the present instance, as was the case in the former one was written and in print before the Meeting in the Banqueting Hall, and the formation of the Committee.

The Bishop says in his letter that he will take, in consultation with me the best steps to secure a faithful and wise disbursement of the sums received. Now that a Committee has been formed it is probable that His Lordship may deem it advisable to hand over to them the bulk of the receipts, reserving any sums which may be specially given on the Apostolic principle which you appear to deem subversive of all order and harmony, viz., to do good unto all men and especially to them that are of the household of faith.

Any one who is acquainted with the Bishop will know that he is incapable of any act of a sectarian and un-catholic tendency; and therefore I hope your remarks may not be productive of the evil which they might otherwise have effected.

Your's faithfully, THOMAS DEALTRY.

It is scarcely necessary to say how rejoiced we are to find our former apprehensions so satisfactorily removed by this semi-official intimation that the Bishop will "probably deem it advisable to hand over to the Committee the bulk of the receipts" (collected by his Clergy), reserving for his own flock only those "sums specially given on the Apostolic principle" which enjoins us to "do good to all men and especially to them that are of the household of faith." It is a satisfaction which we are sure will be warmly shared in by all members of the community who love and respect their Bishop, and who have at heart the interests of their Church. The stronger their conviction that the [illegible] attributed to the Bishop [illegible] as one calculated to weaken the influence which in virtue of his sacred office and also of his personal character, he can so powerfully exert for good the greater their satisfaction at finding that this is not the course which he intends to pursue. It would never occur to any one, no matter what his religious belief, far less therefore would it occur to one of the Bishop's own followers, to blame him for making a special appeal to Christians on behalf of their fellow-Christians, in addition to his appeal to them on behalf of their fellow-men. Even without the Apostolic injunction, it is quite clear that, if common ancestry and common nationality are admitted, as they always are admitted, to superadd fresh claims to the primary claims of humanity, at least the same admission must be made in favor of a common creed. Nobody disputes this principle. All controversy must centre upon its application, since the best principle may be misapplied. By all means let the Bishop raise through his Clergy from among those of the household of faith a "special" fund for others of the same household. The principle of this is indisputable. But it by no means follows that it is also right to raise this special fund at the same time and by the same machinery as that employed for raising another fund contributed on a totally distinct, and even conflicting, principle. This affects the original principle not in its essence, but in its accidental application. If it is good and Apostolic to help our fellow Christian, it is no less good and Apostolic to help our fellow men. Taken alone each principle is indisputable; taken together they may do mischief by neutralising each other. In morals, as in chemistry, the collision of two harmless forces may produce a noxious third. Whether it is possible to raise by the same sermon from the same pulpit one general fund for men of all creeds, and another special fund for men of one creed, without bringing the two principles above-mentioned into dangerous collision, even supposing the congregation fully aware of their co-operation, we have now scarcely time to consider. Besides it is perhaps enough for our present purpose to accept the Archdeacon's welcome assurance, that no money will be reserved for any fund unless it was "*specially* given" for this fund.

If the Archdeacon had confined himself to this assurance, we should have published his letter without comment, as it would never have occurred to us to explain that we had not been guilty of anything so foolish or wicked as wanton criticism of the conduct of such a man as our Bishop. However, as the Archdeacon's defence virtually amounts to a severe reflexion upon ourselves, and as it is a fair assumption that an Archdeacon represents the most charitable section of the community, we are compelled, in self-defence and for the credit of the Press, to answer his letter. He will, therefore, we are sure pardon us if, under these circumstances, we subject it to a somewhat searching examination.

Briefly analysed, it contains these statements. (1) That the Bishop's letter was not written in the "sectarian spirit" which we "imputed" to him. (2) The late Bishop on a similar occasion "pursued a precisely similar course." (3) The Bishop's circular letter was "in print" before the meeting at the Banqueting Hall and formation of the Committee. (4) The Bishop will probably, "now that a Committee has been formed," give them the bulk of the receipts, reserving any sums which may be "specially given on the Apostolic principle" "to do good unto all men, and especially to them that are of the household of faith." (5) We, (*Madras Athenæum and Daily News*) "appear to deem this Apostolic principle subversive of all order and harmony." (6) Those who know the Bishop know that he is "incapable of any act of a sectarian or un-catholic tendency."

We take (3) and (4) first, because the only important point at issue turns on them. They imply that the Bishop's letter, being "in print" before the formation of the Committee was therefore independent of it, but "now that the Committee has been formed," the bishop will only reserve for Christians "sums *specially* given" for Christians. This is certainly a most extraordinary defence. How could the public possibly know—how could it possibly affect the public to know, that the letter was "in print" before the formation of the Committee? It was not formally issued until after the meeting at which the Bishop himself had taken part. It might have been altered and even entirely re-written. The public therefore, and its representatives, had no possible course but to suppose that it represented the views held by the Bishop after the meeting. What makes the defence, if possible, more extraordinary is that the Bishop expressly stated in his speech that he had held back his appeal to his Clergy until after the appeal made at the meeting to the public, in order to take care that the two appeals might not clash. He would still however make his appeal, because the Clergy could elicit subscriptions too small for the public list. Yet the Archdeacon talks about the letter, being "in print" before the Meeting, and the Bishop's intention to do this and that, "now that the Committee is formed."

Yet, strange as this is, it is not the strangest part of this extraordinary defence. The Bishop will reserve "any sums *specially* given on the Apostolic principle." The off-hand interpolation of this little adverb, as if it were a mere matter of form, begs the whole point at issue. No one, as we have already said, can object to this "special" ground of appeal, supposing it made at the right time and place, supposing it, above all, most carefully published and thoroughly understood by all to whom it was addressed. But there is not in the Bishop's circular letter one word about this "special" ground of contribution—a letter, be it observed, addressed to the Clergy, not to the public, who might, for aught we know, have never learned its contents but for the course we felt it imperative upon us to take. It is easy to be wise after the event, but how on Friday evening, the time the letter was issued and placed in our hands, how, prior to the Archdeacon's explanation, does the matter stand? A great national calamity falls upon the Presidency; "overwhelming hopelessly thousands who are our fellow-men, our fellow-citizens, whatever their caste, color, or creed. With laudable promptitude a catholic Government, bound in honor and interest, to show no sectarian distinctions, bestirs itself for their relief, and solicits the co-operation of the Press. A meeting is held and attended by men of all ranks and denominations, men who can only meet on the broad common ground of fellow-citizenship and human brotherhood. The chief topic of mutual congratulation enforced by eloquent speakers is this common ground—and everybody feels that the suffering has attained the greatest temporal end of all suffering, the destruction of the artifical barriers which separate heart from heart. The Government and the Press having thus done their work, an agency scarcely less powerful than either, appears in the spiritual machinery represented by the Pulpit. With the most powerful section of the community, the Christian and governing class, its influence is paramount, and all classes are rejoiced to see this powerful influence devoted to a task so worthy of its holiest aspirations. Its spiritual Head publicly pledges himself to support and supplement the exertions set on foot by a catholic Government and a catholic Committee for the relief of sufferers of all creeds and classes and even declares that he has kept back his clerical subscription in order to prevent its clashing with the general subscription. Two days after he issues a private letter to his Clergy, which, if language has any meaning, declares his intention of specially reserving part of the money raised by pulpit subscriptions for one of the many sects, which he confronted, side by side with Government officials, on a public platform. In other words, everybody believes that the Pulpit is working harmoniously with the Government and the Press for the same catholic end, when actually it has a distinct end of its own, apart from this catholic end. Is it not obvious that the two ends, however laudable apart, must together produce confusion, or at least is it not obvious, that the fullest possible publicity should have been given to the fact that there were two such ends in clerical contemplation? How could those who reserved their donations for the Church-plate for a moment suppose that they were contributing, not merely to the general, but also to a distinct and special, fund? Yet there is not one word in the Bishop's letter to the effect that the Clergy are carefully to place their hearers in the position, described by the Archdeacon, of "giving specially on the apostolic principle," even supposing it were possible or desirable to make the same contribution subserve two different ends? As soon as the one end had been obtained, there would have been ample time to secure the other. As soon as we had contributed for men, and fellow-citizens, we should then gladly have responded to the Bishop's special appeal on behalf of Christians. But how can we do both at the same time? Unless every one who yesterday gave in the Cathedral distinctly understood, for what purpose he was giving, it becomes our duty on behalf of the whole Presidency, and specially on behalf of the Government and the Committee, to state that to divert one rupee from the General Relief Fund will be to misapply it.

We have not the slightest fear, however, that Bishop Gell will deliberately and consciously take any step that can emperil the reputation of his church, or give offence to the humblest member of his flock. From the bottom of our hearts we acquit him of any conduct in the slightest degree incompatible with an almost apostolic goodness, simplicity, and piety of character. He has simply erred, as better and holier men than he have erred, through excess of zeal, and these very qualities make it all the more necessary to withstand the influence they give him, when it is unwisely [illegible]. We have no fear of his acting upon his letter, unless [illegible] room is left for his action being misconstrued. To no one who has more than a child's knowledge of human nature will it seem strange that a Bishop should have written such a letter, though it is passing strange that an Archdeacon should defend it.

If all, or even half, of what we have said be true, it is scarcely necessary to examine the Archdeacon's other statements. We may perhaps ask how Bishop Dealtry "pursued a precisely similar course," if the 10,000 rupees collected by the Clergy in response to his letter were "handed over to the Commitee." Surely the Archdeacon does not suppose that if Bishop Gell "hands over to the Committee" what his Clergy collect, the Mahomedan and Hindoo members will consent to "reserve a special sum for the household of faith."

But on the charges which concern ourselves we need scarcely touch, if what we have already said be true. It is so much easier to impute irreligious or uncharitable motives than to refute the imputation, that we must leave the Archdeacon to enjoy his advantage, and our readers to determine how far he was justified in using it. Many believe that the official introduction of the Bible into India would be a measure "subversive of all order and harmony." Is it fair to tell them that they hold the Bible itself thus subversive? We say that the introduction of Bishop Gell's "apostolic principle" at the wrong place and time will subvert all order and harmony. Do we therefore condemn, the principle or its application? Many hold that the Missionaries unrestrained would bring about a general mutiny. Do they mean by this that the Missionaries are impelled by a mutinous "spirit"? If not, why charge us, when we say that the Bishop is proposing to devote money to "sectarian purposes" with accusing him of a "sectarian spirit?"

We were indeed fully prepared, when we condemned the Bishop's letter, for a cry of this kind, but scarcely from such a quarter. It is so easy when a Churchman ventures to criticise the conduct of his spiritual superiors to cry that he is an infidel or a Laodicean, yet so impossible to meet the cry, that the temptation a controversialist is under to use it must be very great. We therefore readily overlook it even in an Archdeacon. But formidable as the cry doubtless is, it should not, were it ten times as formidable, prevent us from discharging what we fully believe to be a duty to the public we endeavour to represent.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

(*From the Special Correspondent of the Daily Telegraph.*)

RICHMOND, SEPT. 4.

THE artist who would undertake to give you a picture of Richmond, on this Lord's Day, in rose-tinted hues, would be worthy of a position on the staff of a New York journal. There was a very eccentric, original, and distinguished Virginian, by name John Randolph, who lived and flourished in these parts many years ago, and who, as he swore by Edmund Burke, had never bought anything not of English manufacture, had, to finish the picture, a healthy John Bull hatred of all shams. In one of his speeches—I have not the volume at hand—he declared that he had "inherited an obstinate preference of the true over the agreeable." In the same spirit of describing things as they are, I feel bound to declare that, though Mr. Lewes or Baron Humboldt might pronounce the sky of Richmond to-day to be fair, and the air light and balmy, the fact is the very reverse, and all candid observers would tell them so. Everything has a deeply sombre, blue look—the sky overhead, the pathway under our feet, the houses, the gardens but yesterday so verdant, the ladies' dresses nay, their very faces; for at this moment all Richmond knows and realises the fact that Atlanta has fallen into the hands of the Yankees. There is no mistaking the popular depression. What yesterday was rumour is to-day ascertained fact, and even the excellent clergyman to whose ministrations I this morning listened had discovered what everybody was thinking about, and had gotten up a special prayer, not badly conceived, on the subject of the disaster that had befallen his country. Despite the infinitely greater importance of his customary themes, I could not but suspect that many of his auditors were revolving whether it was God's will that, after four years of unexampled suffering, they were to enjoy peace under a government of their own choice, or live henceforth under the yoke of the most cruel and rapacious race, not even excepting the Muscovite, which that same all-good but mysterious Almighty has permitted to exist and scourge mankind.

The facts connected with the fall of Atlanta are as yet known only in brief. Sherman had paused so long before the place, his efforts had been so easily baffled one after the other, that the Southern public, who were prepared for its evacuation by General Johnston and who supposed at first that General Hood would not be able to retrieve the mistakes of his predecessor, had begun to gather confidence day by day, and had finally settled down into the pleasant conviction that Atlanta was safe. The officers and correspondents of Sherman's army appear to have gone through a similar process of reasoning, and their recent letters from Atlanta, published in the Northern journals, all breathe an unmistakeable tone of despondency and incertitude. When the intelligence reached Richmond, that General Sherman had withdrawn his left and centre so as to rest upon the Chattahoochie River, the almost universal impression here was that he was making ready for flight, and speculation busied itself with the consequences of his retreat. But President Davis, whose excellent military judgment is rarely at fault, was not for a moment deceived. He at once pronounced Sherman's design to be a movement upon the railroads to the west and south of Atlanta. And so it proved. By turning to the map, you will perceive that there are four important railroads which issue forth from Atlanta. The first is the northern road, running to Chattanooga, the road upon which General Johnston so steadily retreated, and by which his persevering opponent as steadily followed. It is the line which has brought Sherman's suplies, and which General Wheeler managed to interrupt for a week, and would have damaged still more seriously had he not found, contrary to his anticipations and those of the Southern public, all the important points guarded. The second road is the line running in an easterly direction to the flourishing town of Augusta, distant, I believe, about 150 miles. It was upon this road that General Sherman made his first demonstration, and sent out his raiding parties. One or two bridges were burned which have not yet been rebuilt, and the road was not in running order when General Sherman executed his last movement. This line of communication was valuable, but not essential to the defence of Atlanta. The supplies of General Hood's army did not come over this route, but over the two I have next to mention. The third road runs in a south-westerly direction to Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, and is known as the West Point road, so called, I presume, from its last station on the Georgia frontier. The fourth line of communication runs a hundred miles in a south-easterly direction, to the small town of Macon, situated as near as may be to the centre of the important State of Georgia, for which these two armies are battling. Now, the use of these last two roads was absolutely indispensable to the retention of Atlanta by General Hood. They conduct to the richest granaries of the Confederacy, and are the avenues by which Atlanta was supplied. Indeed, the Confederates relied upon these lines for their daily subsistence, as the stock of provisions which was formerly accumulated in Atlanta had been sent back by General Johnston, when he fell back to that point. The place was therefore not able to stand a siege even if its natural defences had been sufficiently strong to resist attack; for, owing to the scanty railroad transportation of the Confederates, they had not been able, during General Hood's incumbency, to accumulate a surplus. His antagonist was better provided, and had so large a stock ahead for a rainy day, that he was not put to serious inconvenience by Wheeler's interruption of his communications.

From this narration it will be seen that General Sherman's flank movement to the right, supposing him to have, as he did have, a considerable numerical superiority was one of great military sagacity. He gave up a line of attack which cost him dear and profited nothing, in order to fall upon the communications which were essential to the support of Hood's army. These two roads, to Macon and West Point, have a common track as far as East Point, which is some seven miles south of Atlanta; and up to this place General Sherman was not able to make any impression on the Confederate lines. The Federal general first established himself to the westward, upon the West Point road, and then threw his columns upon the Macon road at a point called Jonesboro', probably ten or twelve miles south of Atlanta. General Hood sent at once the army corps of Generals Hardee and Stephen D. Lee, in order to dislodge the Federals. The attack was made on the 31st August, but without success, though with small loss to the assailants. The failure of this assault seems to have determined Hood to abandon Atlanta. He recalled on the following day Lee's corps in order to execute the retreat with safety. On the evening of the same day Hardee had to encounter an attack of the Federals in large force, which he repelled, for the most part, and, as he states, with greater slaughter of his opponents than has befallen the Yankee army at any stage of the Georgia campaign. At one point his line gave way, and the Southerners lost eight pieces of artillery; but the troops fell back only some two hundred yards, and there maintained their position. The Federals then brought up a still larger force and turned the flank of Hardee's corps, compelling that officer to fall four miles back to Lovejoy's station. Here he was joined by Hood, who appears to have made his way from Atlanta without serious difficulty. Such is the substance of the official despatch received from the General. Nothing is said of any surrender of materiel consequent upon the abandonment of Atlanta, but the loss must be considerable. As I have before stated, there was no stock of subsistence on hand. The Confederates do not appear to have undergone a defeat, or sustained any considerable loss; their army is intact and ready to do battle for Georgia. At the same time it deserves to be stated, as part of the history of this campaign, that Hood is dissatisfied with the mode in which his orders to dislodge the Unionists were carried out, and that he attributes the failure to the want of energy and persistency in the assault. There can be no doubt that had he commanded in person at this point success would have crowned the efforts of the Confederates, or a fearful list of slain would have attested the earnestness of the endeavour. General Hardee will have to furnish a satisfactory excuse for his failure, or his reputation hitherto so fair, will be seriously damaged.

Such is the state of the case as far as known. General Hood has his army concentrated at Lovejoy's station, on the Macon road, about eighteen or twenty miles south of Atlanta; and there, I presume, he will contest the further advance of General Sherman. What that general's future movements may be is as yet left to conjecture. There can be no question but that his army has suffered heavily in the recent encounters; for, apart from the confessions of Federal prisoners, the failure to assail General Hood in his retreat is deeply significant. From General Sherman's known caution we may infer that he will make no immediate movement, but will seek to fortify himself thoroughly in his new position, and there accumulate supplies for a future advance. His movements have so far been characterised by great prudence, and he knows his adversary well enough by this time to be cautious of indulgence in a rash policy. Were he to attempt an advance now he would necessarily be compelled to leave a garrison in Atlanta, and to station troops to protect the railroad as he goes forward. Although the crop of Indian corn in Georgia is ripe, or nearly so, I cannot believe it possible for General Sherman to subsist his army on the country. In the face of an enemy he dares not scatter his command for foraging, and, besides, the country right around him has probably been already wasted to supply Hood's army. These, however are mere speculaions, and a day may prove their error. I think it perfectly safe, however, to say that General Sherman will not be permitted to advance without fighting a battle. Hood is not the man to run at the very mention of a flank march.

It would be absurd to deny that in acquiring possession of Atlanta the Federals have gained a great moral and material advantage. It is the objective point to which their western campaign was directed, and the Northern people have been accustomed to look upon it as an important prize, which, once secured, they would be well advanced on their way to the conquest of South. The Confederates, knowing the importance attached to it by their opponents, have been led to place a similarly exaggerated estimate upon its possession, and there can be no doubt that the first effect of the news will be to cause very great exultation at the North and an almost correspondent depression at the South. But it may be questioned whether this will last a week. By that time the facts will leak out and be appreciated by the 'cut Yankee nation, that in the late encounter General Hood was not defeated and has lost but few men, while Sherman's army has been greatly worsted; that General Hood is still in the field, with a powerful and almost undiminished army; and that in order to take Macon, which will most likely be the next point aimed at by the Federals, a long stretch of one hundred miles is to be gone over with all the embarrasssments of an extended line; and finally that by taking Atlanta the Confederate railroad communications with the west are not severed; in a word, that there is a great deal of work to be done before Sherman can accomplish anything beyond his present achievements. And by the time these facts are pondered by exultant Federal and doleful Confederate, the conclusion will be reached that all is not won on the one hand or lost on the other.

But this is not all. At the last advices, General Wheeler, after completing a most extraordinary march, going up into East Tennessee and capturing a number of prisoners, had struck off to the westward, and turned up in the immediate vicinity of Nashville. He was, according to Yankee accounts, menacing Lebanon, Nashville, and Murfreesborough, as well as the railroad communication between Chattanooga and Central Tennessee. About the same time, General Forrest was released from his office in watching the Federal column which had penetrated Northern Mississippi, and, we may well conjecture, has ere this found his way to Middle Tennessee, in order to co-operate with General Wheeler. General Roddy, who commanded the Confederate cavalry in Northern Alabama, has also probably joined the Southern forces in Tennessee, and the whole united must constitute a formidable body. It is hardly possible that the Federal communications between Chattanooga and Nashville can be maintained in the presence of such a force; but I imagine still greater results are hoped for by the Confederate Government. An organised revolt on the part of Tennessee, which has hitherto been kept down by the strong hand of military power, and a rising in Kentucky, are possible eventualities which may teach General Sherman to look to his rear, and either constrain him to fall back or to detach so many troops that any advance from his present position would be out of the question. Looking to all these considerations, it may well be doubted whether, in the remainder of the fall campaign, we shall witness any attempt by the Northern general to add to the laurels he has already bound upon his brow by new exhibitions of activity.

In Virginia there is no new feature of the campaign to chronicle, unless the extraordinary mendacity of Generals Grant and Hancock may be deemed worthy of special mention. I observe that these accomplished worthies state that the Yankee loss in the late action at Reem's Station was only some twelve or fifteen hundred men. Now, the official count of prisoners alone shows that twenty-one hundred and fifty were brought into this city, and the loss of eight cannon is conceded, the true number being nine. But, unless we suppose the Yankee soldiers to have acted with unusual and extreme cowardice, we cannot believe that over two thousand prisoners and eight guns could have been taken without an action which would cost three or four thousand men in killed and wounded. If we assume the Federal statement of loss to be correct, Grant's army must be entirely demoralised, and this some Confederates assert; but I must regard this as an enthusiastic statement not warranted by the facts of the combats. It is very true, nevertheless, that Grant's men do not fight nearly so well as they did before the terrible ordeal of slaughter to which they have been subjected, and before the recent talk for peace, which naturally makes men unwilling to depart this pleasing, anxious world on short notice. General Lee was at the War Department this morning, looking the picture of cheerfulness and health. It is safe to infer from his presence here that all is quiet at Petersburg; but Grant is too restless an opponent, and will be too jealous of the fame gained by Sherman, to remain quiet long. I observe that the Yankee papers are beginning to discover that the occupancy of a portion of the Weldon road does not possess the extensive military significance which they first claimed, and that General Lee, while not at all dependent on the road, is still able to use it for the conveyance of supplies to his army.

The most recent intelligence from General Early left that officer slowly retiring up the valley towards Winchester. I conjecture that his object is to entice General Sheridan to follow him; but, if such is the purpose, the success of the manœuvre is very doubtful. We have every now and then reports of battles in the valley; but while General Early continues in command it would be vain to reckon with confidence upon very active operations. And yet, so great is the disposition in the Confederacy to hold on to men after their incompetency is demonstrated, and so great the tenderness of Mr. Davis in removing officers, that I question whether any other general will be permitted the chance to show what could be done with this large and well-appointed body of troops. But while Early, in consideration of past services and his sturdiness as a fighter, is permitted to fritter away such opportunities of usefulness to his country, another Confederate general has not fared so well. The celebrated General Morgan has been suspended from command, and is to be put upon trial. I understand the charge against him to be that he permitted his officers and men to plunder for purposes of private gain while on his recent raid into Kentucky, and that, though called on to vindicate himself, he has so far failed to give any satisfactory explanation of his conduct. Such is the inglorious termination of a career which began brightly enough, and would have continued so had a spirit of duty, and less of ostentation and personal vanity, controlled his movements.

The Federal forces which burned Oxford, and lately menaced an invasion of the States of Mississippi and Alabama, have gone back to Memphis, and were going up the Mississippi River at last accounts. There are various reports on the subject of their destination. One story is that they go to reinforce Sherman; another that many go out of service; and a third is that they are bound for Missouri. They may find occasion to stop in Middle Tennessee, where Wheeler is now running about loose, with nobody to check him; or it may be that the refractory Democrats of the North-West may refuse to be drafted unless a large body of troops be stationed among them to enforce Mr. Lincoln's edicts, and give them a practical lesson of liberty under the Federal constitution.

SEPT. 6.

Information was received last evening of the death of the celebrated partisan leader General Morgan. It seems that his command was surprised by the Federals at Grenville, Tennessee. The general was killed, and his staff taken prisoners. Thus, strangely enough, ends the career of one of the boldest spirits of the war. No one has been associated with more daring and desperate enterprises. He had all the qualities for a cavalry leader, cool courage, a temper that counted nothing impossible, accomplished horsemanship, an iron frame, and an almost inexhaustible fertility of resource. Reared in Kentucky, and knowing every foot of her soil, he was able to penetrate it almost at will, and Mr. Lincoln's dominions have never been secure against his intrusions. His enterprise has been a perpetual protest against the pusillanimous policy which led this State to leave her sisters to battle alone against the immense power of the North, while she coolly looked on and gathered the profits of army contracts, only to find in the end that in a more manly policy lay the road to safety and to peace. Had Kentucky spurned at the outset the counsels of the Union leaders who assured her that peace and security might be purchased by adherence to the Washington Government, a new phase would have been given to the war. The contest, which for a long time hung so evenly in the balance, would have inclined to the South, and the Democrats of the North-West, impelled by sympathy of vicinage, and appreciating their opportunity, would have ralliied in all probability to put down the rule they so cordially hatted. Morgan's career has been a chequered one, and some of his undertakings, especially that last year into Indiana and Ohio, savoured more of folly than a judicious hardihood; but whatever his errors may have been, they will readily be condoned by the people, who always applaud what is bold and strinking in war.

A despatch from General Hood announces that his army is in good spirits, and in no wise discouraged by recent events. A similar tone begins to pervade the people here, and the Richmond press breathes a firm and resolute determination. The cry is general and emphatic that the army of Hood must be reinforced, and I have no doubt that by proper effort a considerable number of recruits could be obtained. In able articles it is shown that General Sherman has gained nothing which will compensate him for the losses of his expedition. He gains Atlanta, but he has not severed the Confederate communications, nor has he got rid of General Hood's army. So long as a Confederate force is in the field sufficient to compel Sherman to a concentration of his troops, the work of the Federal commander is but partially accomplished. Behind him are Tennessee and Kentucky, and he has only gained a footing in Georgia to lose his hold on the former. In Tennessee, Wheeler and Forrest move about almost at will, while even in Kentucky General Adam Johnson, styled by the Unionists a guerilla, but in reality an officer regularly commissioned from Richmond, pursues his operations, with but little fear apparently of Mr. Lincoln or General Burbridge before his eyes.

The commander of the Confederate war vessel Tallahassee has reached Richmond, looking none the worse for his late voyage, and evidently not troubled in conscience about the thirty-three Yankee ships he has burned, or released on ransom bonds. I regret to say that, according to the account he gives—and I do not know a more truthful and worthy gentleman—of the behaviour of the Halifax authorities, their conduct, and particularly that of Admiral Hope, is not over-creditable to the national character for hospitality, and showed a want of impartiality between the two unfairly matched belligerents. The commander of the Tallahassee, when he first went in, stated his case to Governor M'Donald, and had that official been let alone all would have gone on well, and the Tallahassee would have received the treatment usually accorded to vessels of war. All Captain Wood asked was permission to coal his vessel and two or three days' time to do it in, and this was at first freely accorded. But the American Consul was near by means of the telegraph to Mr. Seward; and Mr. Seward was near enough, as all know, by some other form of magnetic connection, to Lord Lyons whose despatches at once produced an entire change in the deportment of the officials at Halifax. Rudeness was instantly substituted for the courtesy of the day before. Instead of a reasonable supply of coal, the Tallahassee was cut down to 100 tons, not enough in case of accident or of a chase by Yankee cruisers. Of course this broke up the cruise, as Mr. Seward probably intended it should. But this was not all. Not only was Captain Wood treated by Admiral Hope with extreme personal discourtesy, but it was deemed proper to subject his vessels to the espionage of a British officer and of an armed boat's crew. The last, I am happy to state, was withdrawn on the protest of the Captain. The Tallahassee went to sea without putting in a manifest, and is now repairing at Wilmington, a point where Lord Lyons's mandates are not respected. Such is the conduct for which I can find no excuse, unless Admiral Hope is of the impression that the United States are the weaker party in the struggle, and that true magnanimity consists in leaning to their side on every occasion.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

To the Editor of the Manchester Examiner and Times.

SIR,—The following statement will serve to show the present position and prospects of our cotton supply:—

	Average Bales.	Average Bales.
STOCK—Liverpool October 14, 1864.		
Estimated, excluding China	337,480	
Estimated, China and Japan, 44,660 bales, or estimated bales of 400lb	29,773	
		367,253
IMPORTS.		
Shipments—India:		
Bombay to September 7	218,765	
Calcutta to August 12	34,952	
Kurrachee to June 24	5,821	
Madras to August 14	13,982	
		273,520
China to August 8, 143,729 piculs or bales of 400lb		47,909
Estimated to arrive October 14 till December 23 (10 weeks)		
American	30,000	
Egyptian	40,000	
Brazilian and other countries	40,000	
		110,000
Grand total stock and estimated arrivals till December 23		798,692
* Consumption Oct. 14 till Dec. 23.		
Trade average Jan. 1 to Oct. 14, 1864	289,960	
Exports average Oct. 14 to Dec. 24, 1863	100,678	
		390,638
Probable stock Dec. 23, if all afloat		408,054
Estimated to arrive, be then arrived, or supposing a quantity equal to shipments after Aug. 24, still remain afloat, deduct		22,032
And it leaves for stock Dec. 23		386,022
At the same date last year the stock was		250,550

I remain, sir, A COTTON SPINNER.

Manchester, Oct. 17, 1864.

* During the last four weeks the average weekly consumption, trade and export, has been 27,056 average bales:—showing that at the present rate of consumption the probable stock at Christmas will be not less than 500,000 bales.

To the Editor of the Examiner and Times.

SIR,—As all expectation of peace in America is now exploded, and the foolish credulity of the *Times* correspondent properly rebuked, it might be well to inquire into the probable future of the cotton trade. With the view of assisting in this I give you below a statement of the stock of long and short stapled cotton in Liverpool on Friday last, and also at the corresponding period in 1862 and in 1863, with the prices quoted at the respective dates for "fair" quality of each sort. Your readers will notice that the present quotations for long stapled cotton are lower than those of 1862, and considerably lower than those of 1863, whereas the present stock is one third less than that of 1862, and about one fifth less than that of 1863. The question we naturally ask is, whether a return to somewhat higher prices for these staples may not be expected when the pressure in the money market shall have abated.

STOCK OF COTTON IN LIVERPOOL.

October 16th, 1862, with prices for "Fair."

LONG STAPLE.	lb.	bales.	lb.	price.
American ... bales.	400	61,500	24,600,000	27d.
Brazilian	160	30,500	4,880,000	25d.
Egyptian	600	24,300	14,580,000	24d.
West India, &c.	200	1,400	280,000	
Total		117,700	44,240,000	
SHORT STAPLE. Surat, China, Smyrna, &c. say bales average	330	262,900	86,757,000	16d.
		380,600	130,997,000	

Ditto, October 15th 1863.

LONG STAPLE.	lb.	bales.	lb.	price.
American ... bales	400	43,800	17,520,000	29d.
Brazilian	160	16,700	2,682,000	30d.
Egyptian	600	25,600	15,360,000	28d.
West Indian, &c.	200	5,700	1,140,000	28d.
Total		91,800	36,702,000	
SHORT STAPLE. Surat China, Smyrna, &c. say bales average	330	70,800	23,364,000	23d.
		162,600	60,066,000	

Ditto, October 15th 1864.

LONG STAPLE.	lb.	bales.	lb.	price.
American ... bales.	400	10,350	4,340,000	26d.
Brazilian	160	26,670	4,265,200	24d.
Egyptian	600	31,510	18,906,000	23d.
West Indian, &c.	200	11,150	2,230,000	22d.
Total		80,180	29,744,200	
SHORT STAPLE. Surat, China, Smyrna, &c. say bales average	330	301,960	99,646,800	15d.
		382,140	129,391,000	

The present stock of short-stapled cotton is about 15 per cent in excess of that of 1862, and the quotation is 1d. per lb less. The relative price seems legitimate enough, and calls for no remarks; but with regard to cotton of long staple, and fabrics made from them, the undoubted policy of those who can afford it, seems to be to hold. It is not desirable that prices should be unduly depressed and afterwards take a bound upwards, which seems not unlikely to be the case, if there should come a further descent. The falling off of shipments from the other side consequent upon the stagnation prevailing here, will have a tendency to raise prices again in a short time, if they should now be unduly and unnaturally depressed.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, A MANUFACTURER AND SHIPPER.

Manchester, October 17th, 1864.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 28TH.

Baigrie, Major, Assistant Quarter Master General, on duty, from Egutpoora.
Martin Lieutenant J. J., 4th (K. O.) Regiment, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Bourke, Assistant Surgeon G., 51st Regiment, on sick leave, from Peshawur.
Wither, Ensign E. J. B., 28th Foot, on duty, from ——.
Renny, Lieutenant Colonel R., Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Kohat.
Turner, Lieutenant S. G., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.
Bryant, Lieutenant G. F., Commissariat Staff, to join, from Kirkee.
Morgan, Captain 28th Regiment, to join, from Poona.
Taylor Staff Assistant Surgeon D. E., Medical Staff, on duty, from Poona.
Van Straubenzie, Captain A. D. C., on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Geary, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Coghlan, Lieutenant, C. H., 109th Regiment, on duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 28TH.

Taylor, Assistant Surgeon D. C., Medical Staff, to rejoin, to Poona.
Stokes, Captain, 4th (K. O.) Regiment, to rejoin, to Poona.
Adams, Colonel, 28th Regiment N. I., on duty, to England.
Schneider, Major T., Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Renny, Lieutenant Colonel R., Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.
Geary, Captain, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, to England.
Teed, Captain, Hyderabad Contingent, on sick leave, to England.
Bourke, Assistant Surgeon G. L., 51st Regiment, on sick leave, to England.
Birdwood, Colonel, 3rd Regiment N. I., on leave, to Malligaum.
Martin, Lieutenant J. J., 4th (K. O.) Regiment, on leave, to Poona.
Devlin, Assistant Surgeon H. W., Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.
Quinet, Lieutenant R., 101st Fusiliers, to rejoin, to Calcutta.
Eccles, Captain H., 56th Regiment, on sick leave, to England.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 26th Nov.

The undermentioned officers obtained leave of absence:—

Captain F. B. Johnston, 3rd Dragoon Guards, from 12th November to 24th December, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant C. Grant, cadre 2nd Regiment L. C., 3rd Squadron officer Southern Maratha Horse, from 1st to 13th November, in extension of leave on medical certificate, to enable him to rejoin.

Lieutenant F. S. Iredell, 16th N. I., from 13th December to 29th January, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining furlough to Europe.

Lieutenant S. S. Dalmahoy, General List, attached to 22nd Grenadier Regiment N. I., from 19th to 30th November, in extension to remain at Bombay on medical certificate.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
28	Soobloo Salam	Nacoda	Cutch Nov. 22.
	Sarawak	Millet	Singapore Sept. 17.
	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee Nov. 25.
	Victoria (s)	Ahmed	Surat Nov. 27.
	Godavery	Middleton	Coconada Nov. 4.
	Telegraph (s)	Lemon	Surat Nov. 27.
	Phlox (s)	Heard	Surat Nov. 27.
	Sydney (s)	Beyts	Calcutta Nov. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
28	Melmerby	Marley	Liverpool.
	Calcutta Merchant	Harrison	Calcutta.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	McLachlan	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Kurrachee*, from Kurrachee.—Mr. Hamilton; Lieutenant Martin; Mr. Kerr; Mr. and Mrs. Omeara; Dr. Bourke; Captain Bryant; Mr. Wallace; Captain and Mrs. Wood; Colonel Renny; Lieutenant and Mrs. Coghlan; Miss D'Lancy and 22 soldiers of H. M.'s 109th Foot.

Per Steamer *Sydney*, from Calcutta.—Major and Mrs. Grant and child; Mr. A. Hydross; Mr. Rosselett; Dr. Steven; Mrs. Necker and child and Mr. Robertson.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Jeddo*, R. Dundas, bound to Aden and Suez.

P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Carnatic*, W. C. Angrove, bound to China.

Ship *Charger*, M. J. M. Shaw, bound to Liverpool.

Brig *Kutch Kallutsroo*, Nacoda, bound to Colombo.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship *Janet Mitchell*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Prince of Wales*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Dalkeith*, for Liverpool.
Steamer *Kurrachee*, for Malabar Coast.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool	Cotton	£2 15s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d. p. ton
	Seeds	£1 [illegible] 0d. to £1 7s. 0d.
London	Cotton	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d.
	Cases	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.
To Havre		No enquiries.
To Clyde, To Hull, To China		Nothing doing.
Calcutta and back		Rs. 20 and port charges.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ... at Rs. 6-8 per cwt. Rapeseed, Guzerat ... 6-13 to 6-14. Gingelly mixed, (Black and White ... 33 to 3[illegible], 38 to 40. Niger ... 27 to 28. Nominal.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 26th November, compared with the statement issued on the 19th November:—

LIABILITIES.	19th Nov.	26th Nov.
Proprietors' Capital	Rs. 1,04,50,000	Rs. 1,04,50,000
Subscriptions on account of New Capital	73,97,815	74,87,915
General Treasury Balance	50,31,248	76,21,128
Deposits at Head Office	4,86,83,348	4,60,63,601
Do. at Branches	67,27,358	71,09,236
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	2,98,847	2,95,893
Rest	14,80,399	15,24,390
Sundries	17,85,004	16,41,126
	8,18,54,019	8,24,00,689
ASSETS.		
Loans at Head Office and Branches	Rs. 89,45,219	Rs. 87,47,069
Credit Accounts at Do. Do.	59,22,985	59,57,627
Bills Discounted at Do. Do.	1,90,23,185	1,88,35,813
Dead Stock	6,14,126	6,14,881
Stamps	12,115	11,757
Balances with Agents	28,52,011	30,38,033
Sundries	23,89,279	25,31,125
Government Reserve Cash	10,31,218	32,94,228
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	3,04,06,230	2,85,12,516
Do. Do. Branches	1,06,57,322	1,05,93,219
	8,18,54,019	8,24,00,689

YESTERDAY being mail day, there was very little business done in the share market, and no change worth mentioning took place in the prices of Bank shares, except that some slight improvement is perceptible in the stock of the old Banks. There was a great demand for Asiatic Financials, which advanced 5 per cent, closing firm at 34 per cent. pm. Land shares were dull, Mazagons declining Rs. 250 and Elphinstones Rs. 1,500 per share.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0 15/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 1/8d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1 1/8d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 1/4
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99 1/4
Madras	30 Do. do.	100 1/4
China	60 Do. do.	224

SHARES

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
£	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.	BANKS.	
3,000,000	1000 / 500	250	18	Agra Bank	180 p. ct. pm.
600,000	250	125	......	Alliance Bank	44 p. ct. pm.
500,000	900	200	......	Asiatic Bank Corptn	168 p. ct. pm.
		8,000	20	Bank of Bengal	18,000 p. S. m.
1,000,000	175	250	8	Bank of India	65 with n. S.
		1,000	8	Bombay Bank	254 p. ct. pm.
750,000	250	100	......	Bombay City Bank	30 p. ct. pm.
1,000,000	250	150	......	Bombay Presidency Bank	14 p. ct. pm.
200,000	200	200	......	Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	8 p. ct. Par.
2,000,000	100	100	......	Broker's Banking Company	23 p. ct. pm.
1,000,000	250	250	6	Central Bank	61 p. ct. pm.
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	incldg. n. S. 120 p. ct.
800,000	200	25	......	China Bank	71 p. ct. pm.
750,000	250	250	20	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	210 ex. div.
1,000,000	1,000	500	9	Commercial Bank	135 ex. div.
1,000,000		200	7 1/2	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	[nml.] 100 p. ct. pm.
250,000		500	9	Delhi Bank Corporation	60 p. ct. pm.
625,000		250	......	East Indian Bank	30 p. ct. pm.
200,000	200	100	......	East India Trading and Banking Corporation	5 1/4 p. ct. pm.
4,000,000	1,000	250	10	Hindustan, China and Japan Bank	105 p. ct. pm.
600,000	250	100	......	Imperial Banking and Trading Company	28 p. ct. pm.
500,000	200	200	......	Indian Peninsula London & China Bank	32 p. ct. pm.
200,000		20	......	London & Bombay Bank	Par.
		1,000	12	Madras Bank	127 p. ct. pm.
1,500,000	250	250	8	Oriental Bank Corporation	170 p. ct. pm.
600,000	200	200	......	Royal Bank of India	40 ex-div.
750,000				Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Bank	30 p. ct. pm.
				FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.	
1,000,000	400	100	......	Alliance Financial	38 p. ct. pm.
1,000,000	400	50	......	Asiatic Financial	21 p. ct. pm.
600,000	200	200	......	Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	20 p. ct. pm.
1,000,000	400	50	......	Eastern Financial Association	63 p. ct. pm.
1200000	400	100	......	Financial Association of India and China	60 p. ct. pm.
1200000	400	100	......	Do. New Capital	
640,000	400	50		National Financial	20 p. ct. pm.
1,000,000	400	100	......	Mercantile Credit Financial	15 1/2 p. ct. pm.
	400	50		Oriental Financial Association	16 p. ct. pm.
1,200,000	400	100	......	Union Financial	13 p. ct. pm.
				LAND COMPANIES.	
2,000,000	10000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	26,500 p. S. pm.
		10,000	12,000	Colaba Land Company	55,000 pm.
				Elphinstone Land and Press Co. Limited	p. whole S.
640,000	2,000	1000 / 850 / 1,500	800	3,600 fully paid up Sh / 1,800 not fully paid up Shares / 2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,13,500 p. S. pm.
110,000	2,000	900	......	House and Land Investment Company	Par.
1,000,000	5000	3000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	9,250 pm.
150,000	6,000	4,000	150	Victoria Land and Press Co.	35,000 pm.
			pr. S.	PRESS COS.	
		11,000	1,800	Apollo Press Co	25,000 p.S.
		2,700	300	Colaba Press Co	6,000 p.S.
337,500	6,250	6,750	850	Fort Press Co	14,750 p.S.
400,000	2,000	4,000	350	Hydraulic Press Co	8,200 pm.
80,000	2,000	1,600	......	Bombay Press Company	2,300 pm.
		1,500	......	Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company	1,800 pm.
20,000	2,000	250	......	Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee)	300 pm. s.
75,000	3,000	500	......	Alexandra Press Company Limited (Madras)	Par. nml.
70,000	2,000	1050	......	East India Press Co	Par.
45,000	2,000	500	......	Victoria Press Co. (Limited) Madras	25 prem.
40,000	3,000	1,000	......	Albert Press Co. (Limited) Kurrachee	500 pm. S. n.
		650	......	Deccan Cotton Cleaning & Press Co. (Limited)	150 pm. S. n.
100,000	100	10	......	Locomotive Cotton Press Co. (Limited)	
100,000	4,000		......	Scott Press Co.	
300,000	1,000	225		Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	
30,000	2,500	1,500		Prince of Wales Press Co.	1,000 pm.
				RAILWAY COS.	
		218	pr. ct.	G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	10 p. ct. dis.
		130	2 1/4	Do. new £20 shares	[illegible]
		1,000	2 1/4	Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company	Par.
			pr. S.	SPINNING AND WEAVING COS.	
125,000	2,500	2,800	15	Alliance Spinning Company (Limited)	
		5,000	800	Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,300 pm.
150,000	2000	1,750	......	Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	125 pm.
		850	......	Manockjee Petty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	300 pm.
		2,500	120	Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	400 pm.
		1,500	......	Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	200 pm.
		5,000	......	Victoria Spinning Co.	2,500 pm.
160,000	5,000	5,000	pr. ct. 6	Coorla Spinning & Weaving Co. (Limited)	600 [nml.
		1,000	10	Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	850 pm.
				SHIPPING COMPANIES.	
500,000	5,000	3,000	......	Bombay Shipping Co.	4,000 pm.
500,000	2,500	2,000	26	Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	600 pm. S.
60,000	1,000	1,000	......	Bombay Landing and Shipping Co (Limited)	250 p. S.
800,000	5,000	1,500	......	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co	900 pm.
250,000	5,000	2,500	......	Iron Ship Company (Ld.)	200 dis.
		750	......	Oriental Ship Owning Association	25 pm.
160,000	1,000	2,500	......	Prince of Wales Ship Co.	140 dis.
150,000	500	500	......	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co. (Limited)	75 p. S.
		1,000	......	Union Shipping Company, Limited	Par.
		1,000	......	Western India Ship Co.	Par.
				MISCELLANEOUS.	
60,000	500	300	......	Bombay Contract and Building Company	30 pm.
80,000	2,000	900	......	Bonded Warehouse	200 dis.
100,000	500	250	12	Treacher & Co. (Limited)	4 p. ct. pm.
		250	......	Goa Coffee Co.	nml.
		50	......	Bombay Gas Company	8 p. ct. pm.
55,000	1,000	50	......	East India Cotton Agency	Par. [nml.
45,000	200	100	......	Khandeish Farming Co.	Par.
250,000	500	100	......	United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld	1 dis.

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN,

Exchange, Stock, and Share Broker, For.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Ce	Transfer Loan	96
	Loan 1835-36, Loan 1842-43, Loan 1854-55	93 1/4
New Five per Cent. Loan		103
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan		111 1/4

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-2-3
Bank of England Notes	10-4
Spanish Dollars	210
Carolus	230
Mexican Dollars	[illegible]
German Crowns	214 1/2
Five-Franc Pieces	226 1/4
Bar Silver	106 1/2
Gold Leaf	16-7/16

PRICE CURRENT, 19th November 1864.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy
Dhollera, (ready.)	Rs. 435 to 437
Bhownuggur and Mowa	408 to 440
Broach	417 to 420
Surat	415 to 440
Oomrawuttee, Akote	400 to 410
Porebunder	350 to 360
Akote	415 to 420
Compta	422 to 425
Veeraval	350 to 360
Hinghunghat ... Nominal	410 to 415
Khandeish	325 to 335
Dharwar (Sawginned)	505 to 510
Dhollera (December delivery)	500 to 505
Dhollera (April and May delivery)	352 to 355

OPIUM—Malwa Rs. 1,360

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

Avec de mauvaises dents jamais femme n'etait belle,
Avec de jolies dents jamais femme n'etait laide.
J. J. ROUSSEAU.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organ of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE,

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.
Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.
Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of MR. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to be incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME
DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,
AT No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

☞ ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

MR. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
4 do. 2s. 0½d.
3 do. 2s. 0¼d.
2 do. 2s. 0d.
1 do. 2s. 0d.
On demand 1s. 11¾d.
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland do.
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11¾d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Batavia.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
[illegible]

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on adm at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 29th Nov. 1864. W. JACKSON, Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office, Bombay.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HON'BLE A. J. LEWIS, Esq. Advocate General, *Chairman.*
W. COOPER, Esq. | H. S. H. TURNER, Esq.
A. R. SCOBLE, Esq. | LIMJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.
Auditors.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq. | THOMAS MILLER Esq.
Solicitors.—MESSRS. KELLY & HORE.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—Calcutta. Hongkong.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight ... at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... at 2s. 0½d.
3 do. ... at 2s. 0¼d.
2 do. ... at 2s. 0d.
1 do. ... at 1s. 11¾d.
On demand ... at 1s. 11½d.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts ... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
6 " ... 5 "
12 " ... 7 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 22nd November 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.

TEMPORARY OFFICE—RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
JOSEPH A. SASSOON, Esq.
HURSUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SECOJEE VELJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and allow interest thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding five per cent. per annum. Parties having current accounts can transfer any portion of their credit balance to deposit account.

Notice of changes in the rate of interest will be given by advertisement only.

At the expiration of the 15 days' notice of withdrawal of a deposit, the Interest will cease, unless the Depositor express his wish to continue the deposit subject to further notice.

Unless money shall have been lodged for fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no Interest will be allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ...... 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Saturdays ...... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay 31st August 1864. W. P. WESCHE, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
T. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co. Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay.)
CHARLES A. FEARON Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. Mackillop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager—Harry John, Esq.
Bankers—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Ceylon, and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.
The Hon. MICHAEL H. SCOTT (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
COWASJEE JEHANGIER, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Office—No. 2, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight ... 2s. 0¾d.
4 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0¼d.
2 do. do. ... 1s. 11⅞d.
1 month's do. ... 1s. 11¾d.
Demand ... 1s. 11⅝d.
On Ireland and Scotland ... 1s. 11⅝d.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 per cent.
6 " ... 5 "
12 " ... 7 "

No interest will be allowed on deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special arrangement.

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
Bombay, 14th Nov. 1864. ANTHONY MORRISON Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP, ONE MILLION.
RESERVE, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.
Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 " " 5 "
Do. 12 " " 6 "

For two years and not exceeding five years 7 per cent. per annum interest payable half-yearly.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

Bills London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Scotland and Ireland do. 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 9th Nov. 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)—

Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.—CAPITAL SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

OFFICES—No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
R. AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq., (Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer Sons & Co.)
R. T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE, Esq.
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
Solicitors.
Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS AND BISHOP.
London Bankers,
THE BANK OF LONDON.

Exchange.

Bills on London 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Demand 1s. 11½d. do.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on Calcutta and China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondees and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ¼ "
On delivering up Securities from safe custody ... ¼ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
DAVID MACCULLOCH, Manager.
Bombay, 25th November 1864.

THE AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £3,000,000 (THREE MILLIONS STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office ......LONDON. | Branch Office ......EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONGKONG.—BRANCHES IN AUSTRALIA—SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
4 do. ...... 2s. 0d. do.
3 do. ...... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
2 do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. do.
1 do. ...... 1s. 11⅝d. do.
On Demand ...... 1s. 11½d. do.
Circular Notes ...... 1s. 11d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit Bills of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited,) Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3
Saturdays ...... 10 to 1

Bombay, 14th November 1864. E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid-up Capital—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £1,95,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1864-5.
THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P., CHAIRMAN.
JOHN ALLAN, Esq. | W. S. LINDSAY, Esq., M.P.
PETER BELL, Esq. | DONALD McLACHLAN, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq. | WM. MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.
JOHN JONES, Esq.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers: { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Solicitors.—Messrs. OLIVERSON, LAVIE, & PEACHEY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
4 do. at 2s. 0½d.
3 do. at 2s. 0¼d.
2 do. at 1s. 11⅞d.
1 do. at 1s. 11¾d.
On Demand (Head Office) at 1s. 11½d.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposit, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5
Do. 12 do. 6

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interests or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturday 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay 11th November 1864. J. L. BRODIE, Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આર હીંદુસ્થાન ચાંઈના જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ)

دهی بینک آف هندوستان چینا اند جاپان (لیمیٹد)

CAPITAL FOUR MILLIONS STERLING, IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Paid and to be called up.—*One Million Sterling.*
HEAD OFFICE—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E.C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
Lieut. Col. FRENCH.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
J. MAXWELL SMITH Esq.
HON. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DUANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Committee in Bombay.
D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMABHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.
LONDON ......The Bank of England.
Do. ......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL ......Do. do.
MANCHESTER ......Do. do.
SCOTLAND ......The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ......The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight ... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Four " ... 2s. 0d. do.
Three " ... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Two " ... 1s. 11¾d. do.
One " ... 1s. 11⅝d. do.
On demand ... 1s. 11½d. do.
On Scotland / On Ireland } 1s. 11½d. do.
Circular Notes ... 1s. 11d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on demand only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts in Calcutta, Hong Kong Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per ann.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

Bombay, 23rd Nov. 1864. JOHN H. RYLAND, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs. 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON: GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF LONDON, (Limited) and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—
On London 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
3 do do...... 2s. 0¼d.
Sight ...... 1s. 11⅝d.
On France 6 months' sight... frs. 2·58 cts.
3 do do ... 2·53
Sight ... 2·48

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto do
12 ditto do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 21th Oct. 1864. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | JAMES BEVIS, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 do. 2s. 0¼d.
3 do. 2s. 0⅛d.
2 do 2s. 0d.
1 do. 1s. 11⅞d.
On demand do. 1s. 11¾d.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

DELHI BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

—ESTABLISHED 1844—INCORPORATED 1860.
PAID UP CAPITAL ......Rs. 25,00,000.
RESERVE FUND ...... 1,70,000.

Head Office ... DELHI.
Manager ... J. C. PARRY, Esq.
Secretary ... H. P. HEALY, Esq.

BRANCHES.
Bombay ...Agent W. B. THOMPSON, Esq.
Calcutta ... D. LANCASTER, Esq.
Allahabad ... H. B. McLEAVY, Esq. (Offg.)
Mussoorie ... J. HEALY, Esq.
Lucknow ... C. H. RUSHTON, Esq.
Jubbulpore ... E. S. STAMP, Esq., (Offg.)
London ... THE UNION BANK.

EXCHANGE.
6 months' sight ...at 2s. 0¾d. per rupee.
4 do. ...at 2s. 0½d.
3 do. ...at 2s. 0d.
2 do. ...at 1s. 11⅞d.
1 do. ...at 1s. 11¾d.
On demand ...at 1s. 11½d.
On Scotland and Ireland at 2s. 0d.

Bills are purchased and sold on England, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay Agra, Lahore *and on every large Town in India.*

Government Securities bought and sold.

Loans granted and Promissory Notes, of short date, discounted.

Bills for and under £10 can only be granted at sight.

Bills for less than £50 are not drawn at four or six months' sight.

The Corporation draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Corporation and all its Branches will always be happy to transmit, free of charge, the first of Exchange direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

Drafts on Calcutta, Madras, Lahore, and all the principal stations in the Upper and Lower Provinces, granted at the Exchange of the day.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES PURCHASED AND SOLD.

The Delhi Bank Corporation undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the interest or dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly, when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000 at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST DEPOSIT RULES.
AT THE HEAD OFFICE AND BRANCHES.
Open to all Classes.

At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto nine ditto.
At 4 per cent. ditto six months' ditto.
At 3 per cent. ditto three months' ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

Interest is credited to Deposit Accounts half-yearly.

The Corporation reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS

Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager or Agents.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi Bank Corporation, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business 10 to 4. Saturdays 10 to 2.

W. B. THOMPSON, Agent.
Delhi Bank Corporation, Bombay, 18th October 1864.

N. B.—The Bombay Branch will commence operations at the temporary offices, No. 26, Apollo Street, Fort, on or about the 25th current.

W. B. THOMPSON,
Nov. 9 1864. Agent Delhi Bank Corporation, Bombay.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT NO. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Capital—Sixty-two and a half Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each, with power to increase.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY, Esq., *Chairman.*
CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
PESTONJEE CURSETJEE SHROFF, Esq.
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, Esq. (Messrs. M. and M. Cursetjee Cama & Co.)
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY, Esq.
RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 " " 4 do. do.
Do. 6 " " 5 do. do.
Do. 12 " " 7 do. do.

ADVANCES.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Securities, Bank Stock, Bullion and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information regarding terms of business, may be ascertained at the Office by application personally, or by letter to the Manager. W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

THE ASIATIC FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Board of Directors.
Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady, Esq. Chairman (of Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer & Co.)
R. Ahlers, Esq. (of Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
F. S. Hore, Esq. (of Messrs. Kelly, Hore, and Manisty.)
Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggree, Esq.
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esq. (of Messrs. M. and M. Cursetjee Cama & Co.)
Tribhovundass Jugjeewandass, Esq.
Ramchunder Luxumonjee, Esq.
H. Cowley, Esq., Secretary.
Bankers.—Asiatic Banking Corporation.

The Association will make advances repayable with interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st.—Of Landed Estate, first class House Property and real Property of all descriptions and tenures.

2nd.—Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c. imposed under sufficient legal authority.

3rd.—Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c. drawing the Pay, Interest, or Dividends accruing thereon.

Bank and other first class Paper Discounted.

Deposits received for fixed periods. Present rates—
For 4 months......... 6 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " .... 7 " "
" 12 " .... 8 " "

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours .... 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Saturdays .... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order,
HENRY COWLEY, Secretary.
Bombay, November 1864.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ¾ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery, that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ¼ and ½ pint bottles.

AGENTS:
Bombay ...... { TREACHER & Co. / ROGERS & Co.
Poonah...... { ROGERS & Co. / TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee...... BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree...... BUDGETT and HUGHES.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Old Age.—It is a matter of profound importance to maintain the strength of the aged while you cure their infirmities. Holloway's remedies possess this merit in a high degree; hence arises their unvarying success in curing that curse of age—"bad legs." Soon after the application of this Ointment to the foulest ulcer its surface is seen to clean, the discharge to become thicker and better, the heat diminishes, the intense pain is assuaged, and the swelling and stiffness gradually get less and disappear. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are likewise eminently serviceable in cases of erysipelas, burns, sores, sprains, rheumatic and gouty inflammations, and many more ailments resulting from accidental violence or waning vital forces.

FOR SALE.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—FRESH MILLINERY.—Just received per Overland Mail, a choice selection of Ladies' and Children's Trimmed Hats, White and Colored Kid Gloves, Figured Waist Bands, Fancy Perforated Book Marks, Canvas-worked Slippers with material to finish, Cap Fronts, White, Black and Scarlet Silk Tuffts, Fancy-worked Pin Cushions, Air Beds and Pillows, large size Wax Dolls, Spring Toys, &c., &c.

Gentlemen's and Children's Boots and Shoes, Walking Sticks, Air-tight Japan Tin Boxes, &c., &c.

Inspection respectfully invited.

BANAJEE MERWANJEE & Co., Milliners,
No. 2, Medow Street, Fort.

ON SALE.—The undersigned have just received per Overland Mail, a large consignment of Jewellery, from their manufacturing partner in London, consisting of—

Gold Bracelets, Brooches and Earrings, set with Pearls, Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies, &c. &c. &c.
Ladies' Rings, set with Diamonds, Emeralds, Pearls, Rubies, Turquoise, Sapphires, &c.,—a large assortment.
The New Waist Buckle, for Ladies.
Gold and Silver Thimbles, &c. &c.
Gentlemen's Solid Hallmarked 18 Carat Signet Rings.
" Diamonds, Emerald, and Ruby Rings.
" Pins, Studs, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.
" Lockets, Albert, and Guard Chains.
" Gold and Silver Watches.
Silver Goods, in great variety.
Electroplated Ware, best quality.
A splendid assortment of Masonic Jewellery.

Nesbit Lane, Fort. GEORGE POWIS & Co.

DWYER & Co., Forbes Street, have now to hand a large lot of miscellaneous articles:—

Chubb's Locks, Till Spring ditto, Box Spring ditto, Pad of all sizes, Cupboard, Paper, Deed and Cash Boxes, Letter Locks, Portmanteaus and Coat Cases of solid Leather, Basel and Black ditto, Clampt Wellington, Self-binding Music and Illustrated News Portfolio, Despatch Boxes, University Desk, combined Purse and Housewife Spring Wallets, Japaned Oak Ink Stands, with Paper Rack, Pen and 1 Ounce Boxes, Steel Quoits, Lamp cotton of sorts, Lund's Corkscrews, Settzogenes, Glazier's Diamonds, Revolving Ovens, Cutlery, Galvanic Machines, Filters, Copying Presses, Nye's Coffee Mills, Mincing Sausage Machines, Apple Parers, Revolvers, Saloon Pistols, Ammunition, Shot Belt and Pouches, Powder Flask, Stationery, Jelly Moulds.

SOAPS.—White and Brown Windsor, Honey, Skin, Almond, Palm, Sunflower, Rose, finest pale yellow in Bars, Glycerine.

SCENTS.—Presse and Lubins' Toilet requisites, Games, Fishing Rods and Tackle, Meerschaum and Clay Pipes, Bowls, Stems, Stationery, Cut Tobacco Sorts, Stick ditto, Beards, Wigs, best Trichinopolly Cheroots of sizes, Manilla No. 2, Camphor Chests of Drawers, Trunks of sizes, best Tea, &c. For particulars and prices see Catalogue to be had on application.

SYKES & Co.—House Decorators and General Merchants beg to say, that as a temporary measure, they have taken premises in Tamarind Lane, where samples of the principal articles kept in their godown may be seen, viz.

Best double plated Argand Lamps from 1 to 12 lights, as these lamps have been manufactured expressly for Sykes & Co. the quality can be especially recommended.

Bohemen Glassware, a great variety.

Best double gilt Moulding, several thousand feet for mirror frames.

10,000 Rolls of the best French and English Wall papers with superb borders to match, many of the above papers, owing to their low price from 8 As. to Rs. 5 are well adopted for Stair Cases, Verandahs, &c.

Cartors Perre Ornamental Centers for Cartings.

1 Dozen Panoramas with 2 glasses solid Mahogany polished with 12 slides for night and day packed in deal Box.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Every article for the practice of Photography kept in stock from the best makers.

Photographs will be taken at Bellasis Road from 1st December next, and also of public works, &c.

One copy Owen Jones Grammer of Ornament.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE undersigned is prepared to grant Policies on behalf of this Office to the extent of Rs. 15,00,000 on all first class steamers at current rates of premium.

Claims are payable at the option of the assured either in India or China at the expiration of three months (or in England one month) from the first proper notice of the loss.

THOMAS BLACK, Agent.
P. & O. S. N. Co's Office, Bombay, 19th October 1864.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000,

	£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums for year 1860	262,977	19	11
Do. do. 1861	292,402	19	11
Do. do. 1862	300,690	15	11
Do. do. 1863	341,668	3	2
Showing an increase over 1862 of	40,977	7	3

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

Trustees.
Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq. ......Liverpool.
DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
Bernard Hall, Esq., ...Liverpool.
Deputy Chairman.
Joseph Kitchen, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Samuel Stitt, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Henry Fowler, Esq. ......London.
Chairman of London Board.
Henry Bruce, Esq., ...London.
Directors.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq ......London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq ......London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Thomas F. Bennett, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq. ......Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq. ......Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Dadabhoy Nowrojee, ...London.
Alexander Hastie, Esq. ......Glasgow.
William Hind, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq. ......Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq. ......London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq. ......Edinburgh.
George May, Esq. ......London.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq ......Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq. ......London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq. ......London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq. ......Aberdeen.
Christopher J. Thomas, Esq. ......Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Actuary and General Manager.
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Secretary.
Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq. ......London.

For further particulars apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL £2,500,000.—(FULLY SUBSCRIBED.)
19, CORNHILL, LONDON.
MARINE BRANCH, 5, ROYAL EXCHANGE, AVENUE.

DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
Henry Trower, Esq., (Trowers and Lawson.)
Deputy Chairman.
Samuel Hanson, Esq., (Samuel Hanson & Co.)
John Boustead, Esq., (Price, Boustead & Co.)
George T. Brooking, Esq. (A. St. Helens Place.)
Jeremiah Colman, Esq., (J. & J. Colman.)
Charles Curling, Esq., (Charles Curling & Co.)
Edwin Fox, Esq., (Halliday, Fox & Co.)
N. Griffiths, Esq., (N. Griffiths, Tate and Fisher.
Fred. W. Harris, Esq., (Dixon and Harris.)
Smith, Harrison, Esq., (Harrison & Crosfield.)
David Hart, Esq., (Lemon Hart & Son.)
Francis Hicks, Esq., (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
John Hodgson, Esq., (Grant, Hodgson & Co.)
John G. Homere, Esq., 149 Gresham House.
John Humphrey, Esq., New Hibernia Wharf.
M. Joshua, Esq., (Joshua Brothers & Co.)
F. Larkworthy, Esq., Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand.
William Leask, Esq., East-cheap.
Henry William Peek, Esq., (Peek Brothers & Co.)
Alexander Sim, Esq., (Churchill & Sim.)
J. Adam Smith, Esq., (Smith, Wood & Co.)
John R. Thomson, Jr., Esq., (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
John KempWelch, Esq., (Orlando Jones & Co.)
James Woodhouse, Esq., (J. P. & C. M. Woodhouse.)
Solicitors.
Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.
Manager, Fire Department.—Henry Thomson, Esq.
Actuary, Life Department.—W. P. Pattison, Esq.
Underwriter, Marine Department.—J. Carr Saunders, Esq.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn, Esq.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE

May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only.*

Losses by Lightning are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on Fire thereby.

All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.

Fifteen days' grace will be allowed for the renewal of all annual policies, during which the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared his intention [illegible]

MARINE RISKS

are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.

Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

FRAM[illegible] SAN[illegible] & Co.,
Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company,
Fire and Marine Branches.)
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.

LETTS' DIARIES FOR 1865.—(*Charged 12 as. to the shilling.*)—TREACHER & Co (Limited) have received a general assortment of the above.

No. 8 One day to a page, 8vo. cloth.
" 8 D. do. with lock and key.
" 9 Half do. do.
" 10 Three days to a page with Sunday, 8vo. cloth.
" 11 Do. do. without do.
" 11 B. Do. do. and Cr. side.
" 12 Three days to a page with Sunday, 12mo. cloth.
" 12 Enlarged do. do. do.
" 13 Three days to a page without do., 12mo. cloth.
" 15 Three days to a page without Sunday.
" 2 Three days to a page, 4to. cloth.
" 2 H. Do. do. do.
" 3 Do. do. do. Folio.
Do. Russia Case.
Do. Professional Diary.

HERBERT & Co., RAMPART ROW.

THE HARMONINO.

HERBERT & Co. call attention to this charming little instrument, with four stops, *Musette, flute, forte, and cremolo*, of 3½ octaves. well adapted for accompanying the voice, or for performance with the Piano. Price, Cash Rs 150.

ORGAN HARMONIUM.

With two Rows of keys, and with a bellows-blowing apparatus, in addition to the usual *treddles* or foot-blowers Herbert & Co. have a first class Instrument imported expressly for use in a small church or chapel; it has two rows of keys, each five octaves compass, the upper row produces a soft and flute-like quality of tone intended for interludes and swell passages:—the lowest set of keys produces a loud organ quality of tone in every way instrument has sixteen stops, and is made of solid oakwood, the front is of rich design, ornamented with real pipes of metal in the style of a small church organ: it stands above 8 feet high, and is adapted for the climate of India.—With a view to effect a speedy sale, the above instruments is offered at the exceedingly low price of Rs. 550 for cash only

TIFFIN BASKETS.

Of prepared wickker work, secured with a strap and provided with handles.

Contents.
Two knives.
Two Forks.
Two Finger Napkins.
Two small Tumblers.
Two Plates.
One Butter or Jam Pot.
One best Metal Case for Meal or Provisions.
One Salt holder.
One Decanter.

There is sufficient space left for two loaves Rs. 20 Complete.

The next larger size has 3 knives &c. &c. and is fixed at Rs. 25.

CARTE DE VISITE
ALBUMS.

Herbert & Co. invite special attention to their immense stock of

ALBUMS,
which are now being disposed of at a reduction *of 25 per cent.*

SLIGHTLY DAMAGED,
ALBUMS.

HERBERT & Co. have a few beautiful ALBUMS which are very slighty damaged on the outer cover, and which are offered at much reduced rates.—

An excellent ALBUM to hold 50 portraits can be had for Rs. 8 in every *essential* respect as good as others; *although slightly scratched* on the outer cover.

Reduction in the price of,
CARTES DE VISITES.
Plain Rs. 12 per dozen.
Colored Rs. 18 per dozen.

HERBERT & Co. beg to remind their Constituents that a various stock of Beefsteak and of Vegetable Dishes always on hand.

BREAKFAST AND DINNER FRAMES.—Particular attention is called to these small but novel and elegant Articles. They consist of small and handsome plated Frames, fitted with rich cut-glass Mustard and Pepper Bottles, &c., as described below. They are adapted for the corner of the Breakfast or the Dinner Table, and are recommended for their usefulness.

Handsome triangular and Oblong BREAKFAST and DINNER FRAMES of the plain, the beaded and the vine-leaf patterns, richly plated on Nickel Silver, with rich cut glass Salt Cellar, with Mustard and Pepper Bottles having plated tops, and with Mustard Spoon and Salt Spoon complete. Rs. 16.

Silver-plated on best White Metal. Rs. 12.

CRUET FRAMES.—A very large and choice assortment of Cruet Frames is always kept in stock. A selection may be made from articles of the best and most elaborate kind, as well as from those of a plain and cheap description, but of a quality which can be recommended.

Six-bottle Cruet Frame...... 30 to 40
Seven-bottle Cruet Frame...... 35 to 50

SPIRIT LAMP CIGAR LIGHTER.—Very handsome, of best Electro Silver, in the form of a double ink-stand, with sponge in spirits for lighting Cheroots, &c. Rs. 25.

FIRE STANDS.—For holding ignited rice balls, also called *Aug-dauns.* The patterns are numerous, and very pretty, among the best may be mentioned the *Dolphin pattern*, the Louis Quatoise; the Vine and the Pelican patterns, all admirably adapted as ornaments of special utility.

ELONGATING BOTTLE HOLDERS.—A new improvement has been made in these useful articles, viz., the silvered handle is so arranged that it can be adjusted to the size of the bottle it co[illegible]dering small Pints, Quarts, up to Magh[illegible] all equally available for use in the same holder.

Several handsome patterns all of the best Electro Silver.

ELECTRO-SILVER COVERS, for glass tumblers, breakfast cups, Wine glasses, &c. These useful articles are indespensable wherever change in the temperature engenders flies, the pollution of one's drink by insects dropping themselves bodily into it may be wholly avoided by the use of a set of these handsome covers.

☞ Prices, from Rs. 5, 6, to 7, the set of three.

ICE TONGS, SALAD TONGS, SUGAR SIFTERS, NUT CRACKERS, PICKLE FORKS, KNIFE RESTS, WINE LABELS, CORK SCREWS, MUFFINEERS, BEER TANKARDS, FLASKS, TRAVELLERS KIT, &c.

BUTTER COOLERS, new designs, all of the very best make, warranted to wear well for many years.

Grey hound pattern with glass liner and strainer. Rs. 25.

Cow pattern with extra under dish strainer, &c., all of Electro-silver. Rs. 30.

Raspberry pattern, the outside of this article is of glass, the strainer, &c. top, and under dish of Electro-silver, all beautifully ornamented and finished. Rs. 30.

Lotus pattern, this pattern is elaborate, and rich in excellent workmanship; similar to the above it is in four pieces, the outer body, the glass liner (thick and strong) the strainer and the ornamental Cover. Rs. 35.

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES.—Comprising several new patterns.

HERBERT AND Co. have always on hand a large and splendid assortment of these Articles, which are of very excellent quality, and which are manufactured with the same care, artistic skill, and richness of finish as Silverware. From the character of the metal, which forms the base, and from the quality of the plating, they are exceedingly durable.

SPARE TEA POTS, COFFEE POTS, AND OTHER PIECES. In every variety.

PICKLE FRAMES, Suitable also for Chutney, Preserves, &c., &c.

Two-glass Pickle Frames ......From Rs. 18 to Rs. 30
Three-glass Pickle Frames ...... " 25 " 40

SUGAR VASES.—Elegant sugar vases, in various styles and patterns. From Rs. 8 to Rs. 16 each.

VICTORIA SUGAR VASES, having richly pierced or open frames, with side handles, colored glass liners and covers, with various and ornamental tops. From their elegance and beauty these articles are well suited for Presentation. From Rs. 25 to 40 each.

BREAD BASKETS. Bread Baskets of elegant style and finish, essential articles for the Table. From Rs. 20 to 45 each.

TOAST RACKS.—Toast Racks of different designs. From Rs. 7 to 12 each.

EGG STANDS AND EGG FRAMES.

The newly invented warmer is becoming an indispensible requisite to every breakfast table, they are made for 4, 5, 6, and 8 eggs, beautifully gilt in the hollow spaces formed for the eggs to warm in,—the hot water is kept in the under space; the elegant appearance of these useful articles entitles them to a place on the best appointed table. Prices from Rs. 16, 18, 20 to 25.

HANDSOME 4-CUP, 5-CUP, 6-CUP, AND 8-CUP EGG FRAMES. From Rs. 18 each.

BOTTLE AND DECANTER STANDS. Very neat Bottle Stands per pair. From Rs. 8.

A variety of patterns of Bottle Stands of neat and elegant designs. From Rs. 12 to 25 per pair.

UPRIGHT OAKWOOD PIANOFORTE.—Seven octave three string double action instrument well fastened with plates and bolts, &c. to resist the effects of climate and knocking about which is unavoidable in India. This Piano has the self-playing mechanism and a complete set of musical apparatus pertaining to it, complete Rs. 1000.

HARMONIUM PIANOFORTE.—This instrument is peculiar in its construction having no keys like other instruments, but simply supplied with the music or tunes which are made to play with the utmost precision, and correctness, an Harmonium attachment is played in the usual way and has a very beautiful effect:—the exterior of the whole is handsome and well made; a set of four Castegnettes play in their appointed tunes, very curiously:—A musical novelty like this is seldom to be met with out of the Makers Warehouse and only three have been imported to India. Price Rs. 1,200.

NEW MAP OF INDIA.—Based on the surveys executed by order of the Government of India, showing the latest Territorial acquisitions of the British, the Independent and Protected States, Railways, Canals, Post Offices, Military Stations, &c., &c., and Diagrams exhibiting Distances and Bearings from the three Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

Size of Map, 6 feet by 4 feet; scale 35 miles to the inch.

On rollers varnished, for office use, Rs. 25.

In a neat case divided into 2 parts, North and South, for the convenience of travellers—Rs. 22.

The delineation of the Geography set forth in the above three Maps is upon the largest scale ever published. Important additions are made, derived from recent and authentic sources, all carefully tested and compared by the eminent constructor, Alexander K. Johnstone, who may be fairly quoted as the highest geographical authority in existence.

NEW MAP OF AMERICA.—America is becoming more than ever the scene of important events involving the general interests of the Civilized World.

Scale, 83 miles to an inch; size, 65 inches by 58 inches.

This New Map will be found in all respects a work of the highest class.

Price, fully colored and mounted, in case, Rs. 45; in Morocco case, Rs. 52; roller, varnished, Rs. 40; spring roller, Rs. [illegible].

☞ Every office claiming a position and a name amidst the growing wealth and importance in this city, should decorate its walls with one or more of these valuable Maps, the study of which may tend to confirm the general impression that ere long Bombay must become the chief port in Asia. HERBERT & Co.

Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay, Sept., 1864.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 3rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twist, an invoice of best Plated Ware and Guns, consisting of several Sets of best Electro-plated Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Services, Cruet, Liqueur, and Pickle Frames with 2, 3 and 7 Cut Bottles, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Muffiniers, Butter Pots, Pint and half pint Cups, Hot-water Beefsteak Dishes, several well finished double barrelled Guns and Rifles fitted in Spanish Mahogany cases, Papier Machier Trays and Tables, Eight day striking Clocks by Cartwright, London, Silver Mounted Gig and Carriage Lamps, best Japanned Cash Boxes, Fireproof Chests, Mahogany Cheval Glasses, Gun Caps, Foot Rules, 2 Cases of Mixed Melton, &c.

A small Consignment of Fashionable Czarka Shirts and Collars will positively be disposed of to the highest bidder.

SALE OF COTTON AND GRAIN SWEEPINGS.

On FRIDAY next, the 2nd proximo, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Boree Bunder Terminus:—

About 100 Bales of Cotton and some Grain Sweepings.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FIRST CLASS SLATE BILLIARD TABLE, CARRIAGES, HORSES &c., AT DATE GROVE MOUNT, MAZAGON.

On MONDAY, the 12th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, Date Grove Mount, Mazagon, the whole of the valuable Household Furniture, Silver, Plated Glass and Porcelain Ware, first class Slate Billiard Table, &c., of George Scott, Esq, (proceeding to Europe) the same comprises Rich Cut Glass Ware, Neat Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Plated Dish Covers, Curry and Vegetable Dishes, Claret Mug, handsome Dessert Knives and Forks, Fish Carver, double Branched and other Candlesticks, Cruet and Egg Stands, a Set of Silver for 12, Silver Muffineers, Cutlery &c., a first-rate double Barrelled Gun by Dome, single and double Barrelled Guns and Rifles, a Deane's Revolver, Neatly Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Sets of Dining and Camp Tables, Side Board, hanging Punkhas, Elegantly Carved folding Screen, Circular, Side, Pier, Card, Writing, Dressing, Washing, and Work Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Easy, Drawing, and Dining Room Chairs, Tea Poys, Chiffoniers, Hat Stand, single and three Light hanging Argand and Glass-bottomed Globe Lamps, double branched Wall Shades, English and other Carpets, a first-rate full sized Solid Mahogany Slate Billiard Table in good order with all its Appurtenances complete, a six light revolving Billiard Lamp by Burroughes and Watts, a pair of handsome large Etruscan Flower Vases, Bed and Dressing-room Furniture, Two Garden Engines, Plants, Copper Cooking Utensils and Dispense Articles, &c., &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A first-rate English-built four-seated Brougham by Thrupp and Maberly, an English-built Mail Phaeton by S. Marks, a Set of Carriage Harness, an Excellent English-built Buggy by Lewis, with a handsome Grey Arab Horse and Plated Harness, Hunting Saddle and Bridle, Horse Blankets, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

AN EXTENSIVE PUBLIC AUCTION SALE OF CONSIGNMENTS OF FIRST CLASS ENGLISH MAHOGANY, WALNUTWOOD, AND PAPIER MACHIER, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MAGNIFICENT CHANDELIERS AND LUSTRES IN GOLD AND COLORED GLASS, PIER GLASSES, BEST PLATED ARTISTICALLY DESIGNED CENTRE PIECES, NEW PATTERNS IN GARDEN FURNITURE, BEST FANCY GOODS, SELF-ACTING PIANOS, HARMONIUM, AND ORGANS, IRON SAFES, CARPETS, BRONZE AND PROCELAIN STATUARY, TABLE ORNAMENTS, VASES, &c. &c.—AT "LOCKSLEY HALL," BYCULLA, OPPOSITE TO THE BYCULLA CLUB.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction on MONDAY next the 5th, TUESDAY next the 6th, WEDNESDAY the 7th, THURSDAY the 8th, and on FRIDAY the 9th of December next, at "Locksley Hall," Byculla, opposite to the Byculla Club, several consignments of first class Household Furniture, in Mahogany, Walnut Wood and Papier Machier, Chandeliers, Lamps, Fancy Goods, &c. &c., comprising

GLASS WARE.

Fine Crystal Straw Stem and Cut, consisting of Liqueur, Champagne, and Custard Glasses, Wine and Water Goblets, Tumblers, and Soda Water Glasses, Ice Cooling and Water Jugs, Butter and Preserve Pots, Dessert Dishes, Ring Stands, Pestles, Mortars, &c.

PORCELAIN.

Consisting of several very handsome Tea Sets, a Rich Green and Gilt Dinner Do., several other Dinner Sets, elegant Dessert Services, White and Gilt Breakfast and Tea Do., Toilet Sets, Wedgewood Jugs of a variety of patterns, Tea and Toilet Sets, Rockingham Tea Services and Jugs, &c.

PLATED WARE.

An Invoice of best Plated Ware, consisting of several Sets of Dish Covers, best Plated Hot Water and Vegetable Dishes, Tea Sets, Perambulators, Cruets, a set of artistically designed Superb Plated Centre Pieces, Epergne, and Candelabras, consisting of a six light Candelabra with Plateau, and rich Centre Dish, also a three light do., several other Centre Pieces, Tea Kettles, Salts, Muffineers, Egg Frame, Toast Racks, Puff Boxes, Tea Pots, Soup Tureen, sets of best Electro-plated "Lilly," "King," "Queen's," and "Shell" pattern Spoons and Forks, complete for 12 persons, in Mahogany cases, handsome Ornamental Tray Stands, &c.

SILVER WARE.

Comprises a set of Shell and Threaded pattern Spoons and Forks for 12, several very handsome Drinking Cups and Jugs, Children's Christmas and Birthday Presentation Mugs, a magnificent Tea Set in case, Dolphin Salt Cellars in case, Soup Tureen, Cup and Saucer, &c. &c.

CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.

Sets of Mappin's [illegible] Trays, Dish Mats, Spirit Flasks, Water-filtering B[illegible], Ice Machines, Single and Double-barrelled Guns, Double-barrelled Rifle in case by Osborne, Medicine and [illegible] Chests, Bread Platters and Knives, Europe Copper Jelly Moulds, &c.

LAMPS.

An invoice of first rate Table Argand Lamps, Plated and Bronze, Single and Double-light, Indian Cambridge Reading Lamps, Glass Hand Lamps, Chamber Do., Plated and Glass Pedestal Candlesticks, with Pans and Drops, Bronze and Porcelain Spirit Lamps, &c.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

Sets of handsome English solid Mahogany Telescope patent Screw Dining Tables, for 12 persons, Side Boards with Plate Glass Mirror Backs, Dumb Waiters with Trays, Dining Room Chairs with Morocco Leather fixed and shifting Seats, light Cane Chairs with and without arms, &c.

PAPIER MACHIER AND PEARL FURNITURE.

Several suites of really very pretty Drawing Room Furniture, including a very elegant and costly Royal Suite in Elizabethan Pattern, consisting of a handsome Oval Table with beautiful Gold, with the portrait of the Royal Family, Drawing Room Chairs with the likenesses of Prince Consort, H. M. the Queen, Princess Alice, Prince of Wales, different sorts of Flowers &c., Easy Chairs to match, Halfbacked and Conversation Couches, all covered with rich Crimson and Green Silk and Springs, Whatnots, with Trays and Mirrors, Teapoys, Round and Oval Tables, Ladies' Cabinet Work Table, Work and Writing Boxes, Desks, Book Slides, Inkstands, Light Drawing Room Chairs, and a great variety of Pearl, Papier Machier, and other Fancy Goods of first quality.

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT-WOOD FURNITURE.

Comprises suites of Drawing Room Furniture, consisting of full backed side, half-backed and lounging Sofas and Settees, Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Drawing Room Chairs, Side Table with Mirror Backs, Occasional Loo, Round, Oval, Oblong and other Tables, Side Tables with Marble Tops, Teapoys and Chiffoniers with do., Ash and Birch Wood Chairs, Writing Tables, three Slate Bagatelle Tables complete, &c.

PIANOS, ORGANS, AND HARMONIUMS.

Two first rate square Mahogany Pianos by Ivory and Prangley, an Oakwood self-playing Harmonium, a magnificent self-playing Organ, a self-playing Cottage Piano, Musical Boxes, Musical Singing Birds, Mechanical Figures, &c.

CHANDELIERS AND LUSTRES.

A pair of each elegant 12 and 18 light rich Colored and Gold Glass Chandelier, a magnificent twelve light Argand Chandelier, and one of each 8 and 9 light Do., with Colored Drops, handsome Plated double and treble light Do., Plated and Bronze Hanging Do., 7 of each, very handsome best plated 4 and 6 light Wall Girandoles in Coloured and Gilt Glass, Plated and Bronze Wall Argand Lamps with drops, three pairs of elegant Electro-gilt 4 and 8 light pedestal Girandoles set with Turquoise.

PIER GLASSES.

Three pairs of very pretty large Console Glasses, several pairs of Oval Mirrors, small Looking Glasses, Pictures, and Engravings in Gilt and other Frames.

CARPETS, LINEN, &c.

A very large English Carpet for Drawing Room, size 40 by 24. Several very elegant Velvet Pile Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Cresswell's Patent Mosaic Work in Carpets, Pillows, and Cushions in a variety of new and elegant designs and patterns, rolls of English, Brussels, Druggets and other Carpets, fine white Whitney Blankets, Coloured Blankets Children's Do., Carriage and Railway Wrappers and Coats, Velvet Pile Table Covers, three cases of very superior Irish Linen, consisting of Europe Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, pieces of rich Red, Damask and other Silks, &c. &c.

CLOCKS.

Amongst others a very large and handsome Bronze 15-day Exhibition Clock with Bronze Roman figure, several elegant gilt Do., with busts under glass domes and stands, and Flower Vases to match, a gilt Palanquen or Carriage Alarm Clock Rotary Time Pieces under glass cases.

BRONZE AND PORCELAIN STATUARY VASES AND TABLE ORNAMENTS, &c.

A really choice collection of Works of Arts in Bronze Statuary of eminent personages with Marble Pedestal, handsome Dresden Marble Alabaster and Parian Figures, Groups and Busts of artistic characters, large Punch Bowls, Boudoir Tea Sets, Liqueur Sets, elegant Sevre Vases, Porcelain and Gilt Vases, Flower Pots, Toilet Bottles, Card Trays, and Stands, Bohemian Glass, Scent Bottles, Flower Vases with Imitation Fruits and Flowers under Glass Shades, Child's Patent spring equestrian Rocking Horses for Boys and Girls, &c. &c.

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

Such as superior Russia Leather Writing Desks of sizes with fittings, Envelope Cases, Blotting Pads, Portfolios, Book Slides, Dressing and Travelling Cases, Travelling Bags with Portmanteaus, Cases with fittings, Inkstands in great variety, &c.

BED ROOMS.

Consisting of English Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Mahogany Clothes and Gown Presses, with Mirrors, Washing Tables, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Light Bed Room Chairs, Iron Folding Do., &c &c.

IRON SAFES, GARDEN FURNITURE, &c.

Comprises several pairs of large solid Marble Garden Flower Vases on Pedestals, elegantly designed Bronze Garden Seats and Couches, Balcony and Garden Chairs, Round Tables, Teapoys, Chess Tables, Flower Benches, Flower Pot Stands, Porcelain and Gilt Flower Pots and Trays, Plant Guards, four Summer Houses, Garden Engines, Pails, and Syringes, spare Hoses, very elegant Llama Porcelain Ware, Garden Seats and Flower Pots, some of them in imitation of real China, the first importation of its kind in Bombay, two large French patent fire-proof Book Safes, several other fire-proof Book Safes, and Treasure Chests of Sizes with "Chubb's" Locks and duplicate Keys, Shower and Hip Baths, Bathing Tubs, &c.&c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

SALE AT LOCKSLEY HALL.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have received instructions from J. T. GOOD, Esq., to sell by Public Auction at Locksley Hall, a magnificent Orchestrion, or self-playing Organ, with 9 Barrels, playing Operatic Overtures, Quadrilles, Polkas, and Hindoostanee Airs. The instrument will play during the days of view from 5 to 6½ P.M., and during the days of sale from 11 to 12 A.M. The instrument will be sold on Thursday the 8th December precisely at 2 P.M.

A Limited number of Gentlemen can have board and lodgings, with the comforts of a home; in a healthy locality.

Unexceptionable references will be required and given. For particulars apply to Messrs. BENNETT & Co., No. 5, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just landed ex "Lord Palmerston."

A few Gentlemen's Riding Saddles with Furniture and Bridles complete.
Two Side Saddles with do. do.
One Racing do. with do. do.
Boys and Girls' do.
A few pairs of L[illegible] Shafts for Buggies and Dog Carts.
A fresh Batch of [illegible] Plated-Mounted single and double Harness.
A few Copying Presses with Book, Brush, [illegible] &c.
Two sets of Diving Apparatus complete [illegible] order, by C. B. Heinke & Co. Great Portland St., London.

FOR SALE.—A first-rate House (nearly completed) situated at Poona and overlooking Parbuttee [illegible], with a complete corrugated roof as ordered out direct from England. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

MATHERAN.

Two first-rate Furnished Houses for sale at Matheran.

Also, at Mahableshwur Hills, several Bungalows both for sale and to let. BENNETT & Co.

No. 5 Forbes Street, Bombay, 29th November 1864.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, Twist, &c., when they will submit for public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, Dhoties, Lappets, Chintz, &c.

A few Bales Water and Mule Twist.
700 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
200 Do. do. Madapollams.
2 Cases superior Muslin.
3 " Prints.
14 Bales Grey Shirtings.
6 " T. Cloth.

By order of Messrs. Appleton & Co., on account and risk of the first purchaser Callianjee Jaithi[illegible]:—
3 Cases Silk Panama.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Govindjee Jewanjee and on account and risk of Messrs. Appleton & Co.

3 Cases Pit Saws.
2 Boxes Frame Files.
72 Doz. Brass Hinges.
4 Cases Alpaca.
3 Casks Brass and Glass Buttons.
10 Gross Brass Stop Butts.
1 Case Leather Cloth.
10 Set Carriage Springs.
34 Pair Silver Carriage Handles.
5 Gold Watches.
19 Silver do.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 29th November 1864.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

An Auction Sale of Rich Cut and Bohemian Glassware, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Rich Ornaments, Busts, and Vases, Damask Table Linen, Tweed Cloths, Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Hats, superior Ladies' Boots, and Children's Shoes, Stationery &c., in the upper part of the premises lately occupied by Menesse & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 29th, TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, and on THURSDAY, the 1st December, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. have received instructions from JAMES T. GOOD Esq., to sell by Public Auction on the upper part of the premises lately occupied by Menesse & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, the portion of the Merchandize shipped by THOMAS SHORTT, Junior, for the late firm of HUNT, MONNETT & Co., the same consisting of Rich Cut Wine and Champagne Glasses, Wine and Water Goblets, Tumblers, Sodawater Glasses, Sets of Decanters, Pickle Jars, Cellery Vases, Claret Jugs, [illegible] Jugs and Rummers, Opal and Green Dessert Services, Liquor and Ink Bottles, Bohemian Vases, "Parian" Busts, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Services, Best Rodger's Cutlery, comprising Mahogany Boxes of Knives, Pocket, Hunting, Farriers', and Butchers' Knives, Pen Cutters, Knife Sharpeners, Bread Knives, Scissors, &c., Plated "Lilly Pattern" Ice and Fruit Spoons; Stationery, consisting of Creamlaid, Blue Wove, Satin Cream, Violet and Rose, Bank Note Papers, and Envelopes, Mourning Papers and Envelopes to match, Programme Cards, Pocket Memo. Books, Ledgers and Cash Books with Locks and Keys, Mordan's—Ready made Quills, Travelling Inkstands, single and double Blotting Pads, Photographic Scrap, and Albums, Leather Travelling Writing Cases, superior Japaned Calf, Cloth and Bronze Ladies' Boots and Children's Coloured Boots, Brown and Black Portmanteaus, Japaned Tin Air-tight Boxes, Brown Leather Bags, Buggy Wrappers, best Damask Table Linen, Napkins, Sidepieces, Tweed Cloths, Muslin Dresses, Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Boy's Hats of different colours and Shapes, English Folding and Brass Rocking Chairs Battledores and Shuttlecocks, Cricket Bats and Balls, Bagatelle Boards, Ivory Chessmen, a quantity of Taddy's Tobacco, a fever Press with 2 Dies one a Crest, a Swan, and the Motto, *Sperandum Est*, the other a Monogram; a No. direct acting Soda-water Machine, with 12 Sets of prepared Leather Extra Valves, Dial Indicator, Wiring Apparatus, extra Acid Bottle, 2 Generator fittings, Syrup Measure, Tap., Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, Fish Knives and Forks, Cheese Scoops, Pickle Forks, Double and Single Barrelled Guns, and Rifles, &c.

Catalogues of full particulars are published and the property is now on view.

On SATURDAY the 3rd proximo, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

50 Colored fancy English Rugs.
1 Large Fireproof Safe, with Lock and Keys, suitable [illegible]
50 Plated Cruet Frames [illegible] Bottles
19 Dozen Steel Spectacles.
40 Cases of blue colour.
24 Dozen Brass Beer Cocks.
6 Dozen Foot Rules.
A few sets of Gocul-made Imitation Fruits.
11 Mahogany Dressing Glasses.
1000 Bundles Hoop Iron.
600 Bunches False Pearls, of sizes.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few sets of new plated mounted Carriage and Gig Harness.
Boxes of Carriage and Table Candles.
1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J. Crag[illegible]" in Morocco Case.
Do. Open faced do.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 29th November 1864.

McCOMBIE & SONS' ADVERTISEMENTS.

OILMAN'S STORES.

PICKLES.
Mixed Pickles, Cauliflower, Onions, French Beans, Gherkins, Red Cabbage, Piccalilli, Walnuts, Tiger Chow, Imperial Hot, West India, Captain White's, Oriental Pickle, French Olives, French Capers, &c., &c.

SAUCES.
Reading, Harvey, John Bull, Lazenby, Tomata Essence of Anchovies, Sir Robert Peel, Royal Table, Mushroom and Walnut Catsup, Soho, Worcester Sauce, Lancashire Sauce, &c.

MUSTARDS.
Durham Mustard. French Mustard, &c.

VINEGAR.
White Wine, Distilled Crystal, Chilli and Tarragon, Raspberry, &c.

OILS.
Salad Oil, Cold Drawn Castor, Cod Liver Oil, &c.

FLAVOURING ESSENCES.
Lemon, Almond, Vanilla, &c.

POTTED MEATS.
Anchovy Paste, Potted Ham, Beef, Tongue, Yarmouth Bloaters, Strasbourg Potted Meat, Pate [illegible], &c.

JAMS AND JELLIES.
In 1 and 2lb. Pots and Tins.
Raspberry, Plum, Greengage, Strawberry, Red and Black Currant, Damson, Raspberry and Currant, Gooseberry, Apricot, Orange, Apple, Lemon and Orange Marmalade.

SYRUPS FOR ICES, &c.
Lemon, Raspberry, Pine Apple, Orange, Strawberry, Red and Black Currant, Gooseberry.

FRUITS IN SYRUP.
Pine Apple, Apricots, Greengages, Cherries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Pears, Red Currants, Black Currants.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.
English and French in Stoppered Bottles.

BOTTLED TART FRUITS.
Cranberries, Rhubarb, Gooseberries, Damsons, Apples, Plums, Cherries, Red and Black Currants, Greengages Raspberries, Morella Cherries, Raspberries and Currants

DESSERT FRUITS.
Muscatel Raisins, Turkey Figs, French Plums, Zante Currants, Normandy Pippins, Candied Orange and Lemon Peel, Bon Bon Cosaques, Motto Kisses, China Preserves of all kinds.

SOUPS.
Hare, Hotch Potch, Oyster, Chicken Soup, Soup Crassy, Mock Turtle, Julienne, Oxtail, Giblet, Mulligatawney, Gravy, Oxcheek, Green Pea, Vegetable, Mutton and Chicken Broth, Portable Soup.

MEATS.
Boiled Beef, A la mode Beef, Roast Beef, Boiled Mutton, Roast Veal, Irish Stew, &c., &c.

FISH.
Preserved Salmon, Finden Haddocks, Oysters in Tin, Herrings a la Sardines, Pickled Salmon and Herrings, Dutch Anchovies, Blackwall Whitebait, Sardines, Anchovies, Kippered Salmon, Fresh Herrings, Fillets of Soles, Salted Salmon in Jars, Red Herrings, &c.

VEGETABLES.
Carrots with and without Gravy, Parsnips, Turnips, Green Peas, Stewed and Preserved Mushrooms, White Mushrooms, Asparagus, &c.

FRENCH PROVISIONS.
Pate de foie gras, Pate de foi d'[illegible], Game of kinds, Petits Pois, and the like.

SUNDRIES.
Essence of Coffee, Tapioca, Carraway Seeds, Spice, Arrowroot, Pearl Barley, Scotch Oatmeal, Italian Maccaroni and Vermicelli, Chocolate, Table Salt, Candles, Calves' feet Jelly, Yellow Soap in Bars.

PATENT PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
HERMETICALLY SEALED IN TINS.
York Hams, Wiltshire Bacon, Cheese of Kinds, Ox Tongues, Bologna Sausages, Oxford and Cambridge Sausages, Yorkshire Game and Pork Pies, Veal and Ham Pies, Bath Chops.

OVERLAND SUPPLIES.
Double Gloster Cheeses, York Hams and Wiltshire Bacon in Canvas, Stilton Cheeses.

BISCUITS
FROM HUNTLEY AND PALMER.
Mixed Cracknels, Captain's, Picnic, Brighton, Spice Nuts, Fancy Machine, Ginger Nuts.

INDIAN OILMAN'S STORES OF ALL KINDS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER.
Allsopp's and Tennant's Beer and Porter, Ginger Wine, Port Wine, Claret, Sherry, Brandies, Old Tom, Gin, Hollands Gin, Caracoa, Maraschino, Cherry Brandy, Cherry Cordial, French Liqueurs, Whiskey, &c.

McCOMBIE & SONS.

N. B. Every article sold by the undersigned is imported from well known English and Foreign Houses, and is guaranteed to be sound at the time of delivery. No responsibility will be recognized by McCOMBIE & SONS after delivery of the goods from their premises.

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